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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 51-55 (15-17). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 51-56 (10-13).
LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 50-56 (10-13). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 51-57 (10-14).
CHAMPAIGN: Partly cloudy. Temp. 51-57 (10-14). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 51-57 (10-14).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 51-57 (10-14). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 51-57 (10-14).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



ALL ABOARD—South Vietnamese troops load onto civilian bus after evacuating their base near the DMZ in the face of the present North Vietnamese offensive.

'Invasion' Denounced by U.S.; New Bombing of North Hinted

U.S. Rushes 2 Carriers; Destroyer Fights Tanks

By Peter Osnos

SAIGON, April 3 (WP)—United States aircraft were mobilized today for a large-scale bombardment of North Vietnamese forces below the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), while the South Vietnamese rushed thousands of reinforcements into the area.

The U.S. Command said that because of "growing concern" about the situation on the DMZ, all available air and shipborne artillery will be used "as appropriate to protect our diminishing forces."

Two additional aircraft carriers to supplement the two already there were said to be steaming to the Gulf of Tonkin. Air Force bombers operating out of Thailand and Da Nang will be reinforced by the B-52s sent to Guam in mid-February.

U.S. destroyers firing from offshore were reported today to have engaged a North Vietnamese column of about 50 tanks accompanied by infantrymen about two miles north of Dong Ha and eight miles south of the DMZ.

Official reports reaching Saigon said the tanks were sighted at the junction of Highway 1 and 9. The reports also said that self-propelled North Vietnamese artillery was being moved across the DMZ.

Freiburg, eight miles southwest of Quang Tri City, was reported under attack at mid-afternoon. The U.S. Command announced that its planes flew 128 missions in the north of South Vietnam in the 24 hours up to dawn today. The strikes, made along with South Vietnamese tactical air raids south of the DMZ, were presumed to have been against the southward movement of tanks and men in Quang Tri Province.

Hanoi radio claimed today for the first time that it had shot down a B-52 eight-engine Stratofortress in the southeastern tip of North Vietnam, along with four other American planes. U.S. sources denied the claim.

Quang Tri Reinforced
No details of the bombing campaign were available. Weather in the area tonight was said to be marginal, preventing the full range of airpower from being brought to bear.

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DMZ Drive Is Branded Violation of 1968 Accord

By Fred Faris

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—The United States, charging that the North Vietnamese drive across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) into South Vietnam is a clear "invasion," raised the possibility today of resuming heavy air attacks against North Vietnam.

President Nixon ordered his crisis team of military and diplomatic advisers to prepare recommendations for American counteraction. A White House spokesman declared, "All options are open."

The spokesman, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, refused to rule out the possibility of U.S. bombing raids on North Vietnam or the use of American ground forces, although the Pentagon indicated it was unlikely U.S. ground troops would be committed unless attacked.

Mr. Ziegler said repeatedly under newsmen's questions that meeting the new Communist offensive is a "South Vietnamese operation." His statement that "all options are open" reinforced an earlier State Department declaration to this effect.

Robert J. McCloskey, chief State Department spokesman, called the enemy activities a "flagrant violation" of the 1968 "understanding" that led to the halt in U.S. bombing of the North. Hanoi has denied that it agreed to any "understanding."

By any definition, what has occurred is an invasion," Mr. McCloskey said. He added that it was not just the number of enemy troops involved but the quality of their equipment, such as tanks and anti-aircraft guns, and that the United States was keeping open its options to respond.

President Nixon ordered his top military and diplomatic advisers to meet this morning to study the implications of the North Vietnamese actions. There did not appear to be any inclination to use U.S. ground troops to aid the South Vietnamese.

"The President is watching the situation very closely," said the deputy White House press secretary, Gerald Warren, "and there is a concern within the administration on the developments." He said the U.S. program to withdraw ground forces "is on schedule and will be met."

Asked whether the United States would use its ground forces in the new situation, he said, "Our policy is unchanged." President Nixon has announced that U.S. ground forces no longer have a combat role in South Vietnam. However, implicit in this policy has been the understanding that U.S. troops would protect their security and that of their bases.

No Public Discussion
Mr. Warren refused to discuss what actions the President might order in light of the new conditions.

At the Pentagon, spokesman Jerry Friedman indicated that the U.S. ground forces in South Vietnam—which total fewer than 100,000 men—would not reinforce South Vietnamese troops under pressure in the enemy offensive.

He said the remaining six U.S. combat maneuver battalions were assigned to protect U.S. installations and were not involved in the present action.

The President ordered the crisis meeting this morning of the Washington Special Action Group, presided over by Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger. The group, including representatives of the State and Defense Departments and Central Intelligence Agency, usually meets in crisis situations to analyze developments and prepare options for the President.

Mr. Nixon, who did not attend the meeting, also conferred by telephone with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Adm. Thomas Moorer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, about the situation in South Vietnam. Mr. Warren reported.

He said the President was not in contact with Gen. Creighton Abrams, the U.S. commander in South Vietnam. Mr. Nixon. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Thieu Confers With His Generals

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Tuesday, April 4 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu flew to the northern military headquarters at Da Nang yesterday and conferred with his field commanders amid growing concern over North Vietnam's attacks below the Demilitarized Zone.

Mr. Thieu met with his top advisers early yesterday morning in the presidential palace before he boarded an Air Vietnam Boeing 747 jet for Da Nang, the headquarters of Military Region I in the north.

He later flew to Pleiku, the headquarters of Military Region II, covering the mountainous Central Highlands, where another major enemy attack was expected.

He conferred there with Lt. Gen. Ngo Van, commander of Military Region II, and Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, commander of Military Region I.

The president returned to Saigon early in the evening. The director of the National Press Center, meanwhile, warned South Vietnamese newspapers that they must print only official government versions of the battles in Quang Tri Province.

A spokesman for the Saigon command said the Ministry of Information would take action against an American news agency, United Press International, for reporting what he termed a "completely false" account of a South Vietnamese surrender at an artillery base.

The U.S. military command also exhibited increasing anxiety over Saigon's battlefield reverses. A U.S. spokesman said that "additional precautionary actions," including air and naval gunfire, would be taken to "protect American lives."

The statement was widely taken to mean that U.S. planes would begin intensive air strikes against attacking enemy troops south of the Demilitarized Zone, and possibly against North Vietnam itself, as soon as the heavy clouds covering the area lifted.

War Is Far Away
Despite banner headlines in local newspapers reporting South Vietnam's military setbacks, most people in Saigon seemed calm and uninterested in the fighting, which is taking place 350 miles to the north.

Saloon's swimming pool, movie theaters and restaurants were crowded. None of Saigon's residents appeared to be putting up sandbagged bunkers as they did during the Tet offensive of 1968.

As a teen-ager said while he drank beer at a popular cafe: "We have been fighting this war for many years. This attack will not end the war. So why should we get excited?"

In Today's Wisconsin Primary Wallace Aims to Spring a Surprise

By George Lardner Jr.

RHINELANDER, Wis., April 3 (WP)—Snow was falling briskly outside the packed hall, but the strains of "Under the Double Eagle" boomed onto the street, enticing latecomers to turn up their collars and wait on the sidewalks to hear the star of the show over loudspeakers.

Even in Wisconsin's chilly north woods, George Curley Wallace has been picking up fans. The Secret Service detail assigned

to protect him calls him Red Fox and he has been scurrying through the state with all the canny instincts that the code name suggests.

With Wisconsin's Democratic presidential primary coming up tomorrow, says Gov. Wallace, "I think we're going to surprise some folks."

It is a prediction that his relatives would seem to bear out. The Alabama governor has been drawing overflow crowds at almost every stop. His candidacy

of protest has more than one chord. In Florida, where Gov. Wallace won a stunning victory last month, it was resentment over school busing that he plucked the hardest.

Here it is taxes. Wisconsin's tax bills are among the heaviest in the nation. The state's income taxes are twice as stiff as the national average. Property taxes are the third highest in the country, gobbling up \$63.71 out of every \$1,000 in personal income. Taxpayers in some school districts have even voted to withhold payments to the state for educational spending and ordered the money put in escrow to emphasize their resentment.

Rushing out Proposals
The other leading Democratic candidates—Sen. George S. McGovern, of South Dakota, Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, and Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine—have been rushing out proposals to plug up federal tax loopholes and use the new billions in revenue for the succor of beleaguered state and local government.

The Wallace appeal is much simpler. The theme is "send them a message" and its magic lies in the suggestion that he need not be the messenger. A vote for Wallace, he tells his crowds, automatically makes the point. A vote for Wallace, he implies, is pure protest, nothing more.

By contrast, says Gov. Wallace, a vote for any of the other candidates is an endorsement of the man, not the medium; an expression of trust in Sen. McGovern or Sen. Humphrey or Sen. Muskie's ability to take charge at the White House. It is a much more difficult affirmation to make, Gov. Wallace adds.

The big mistake, as Gov. Wallace himself sees it now, was the late start that he got here. He put off campaigning here until March 23, more than a week after his victory in Florida. Gov. Wallace says he had to tend to state business although it has been suggested that he dawdled primarily because he doubted that an all-out campaign here would be productive. Now he openly scolds himself for holding back.

Every private and published poll in Wisconsin shows that Sen. Humphrey has a real chance to come in first and, as the senator told a reporter aboard his plane returning from here to Milwaukee, "My stomach has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nixon Signs Bill Increasing Price of Gold to \$38 an Ounce

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI)—The dollar's first formal devaluation since 1934 became law today.

President Nixon signed a bill raising the official price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce, calling it "a significant step forward in our overall effort for a stronger and more competitive U.S. economy."

The so-called Smithsonian Agreement to realign currencies, reached here last Dec. 18 among the principal non-Communist governments, required the devaluation through formal American action. The new law immediately raised the value of U.S.-held gold by \$23 million.

After the President signed the legislation, Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, told reporters that the new law would produce few immediate changes since international exchanges have operated on the basis of a devalued dollar since the agreement was hammered out here at the Smithsonian Institution.

Convertibility Delay
President Nixon suspended free convertibility of the dollar into gold on Aug. 15 as part of his emergency economic policy. Today, Mr. Volcker said that he did not expect a resumption soon of dollar convertibility.

The administration will ask Congress, he said, to appropriate \$15 billion to pay for increases

in U.S. obligations to international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as a result of the devaluation. The payments, which he said were bookkeeping transactions mostly, will be spread out over 10 years.

President Nixon said in a statement that devaluation of the dollar would set off intensified efforts to get trade concessions from other countries aimed at making American products more competitive abroad.

"The eventual results of all these efforts will be to restore a healthy trade surplus and a strong financial position for the United States," the President noted. "This will be not only in our own interest, but in the interest of a prosperous world economy and an equitable trading order."

He said that an overall reform of the international currency system was still needed to build a solid basis under the world's monetary structure for the remainder of this century. Dollar devaluation, he said, was intended only to solve pressing immediate problems.

"The ultimate reforms will take, and should take, time to work out. We seek no patchwork. We seek responsible agreements that will withstand the test of time and which will be fully equal to the magnitude of the problems and opportunities presented," Mr. Nixon said.

Sallustro Still Missing

Argentine Police Arrest 12 In Fiat Aide's Kidnapping

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, April 3—Argentine federal police announced today that 12 persons have been arrested in connection with the kidnapping of Italian industrialist Oberdan Sallustro, who has not yet been found.

A communiqué issued this afternoon said that 10 members of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), a Trotskyite guerrilla organization, took direct part in the kidnapping last March 31. Five of them, including three women, have been arrested.

Police also announced that seven other persons were also arrested for having provided some kind of support or assistance to the kidnappers.

No names were disclosed. The extensive police searches conducted in recent days also resulted in the arrest of 16 persons, apparently involved in gun-rifle operations, although not linked with the Sallustro case.

According to President Alejandro Lanusse, who announced the capture of the kidnappers, yesterday, the whereabouts of Mr. Sallustro, 57, remain unknown and members of his family have denied reports of private contacts with the guerrillas.

Bruno Sallustro, the executive's 22-year-old son, also denied reports that he fled he and his brother Aldo, 20, made in a light plane over the Paraná River Delta last Thursday was for the purpose of dropping the one-million-dollar ransom demanded by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP).

A report today in the mass circulation tabloid, Clarín, quoting a member of the Sallustro household as saying that Mr. Sallustro had called his family by telephone yesterday to tell them he was well, also could not be confirmed.

A police communiqué early today said security forces had carried out 250 raids and had located three ERP hideouts, in one of which they found the "people's prison" where Mr. Sallustro was held during the earlier stages of his captivity.

All the occupants of the three houses where placed under arrest, the communiqué said.

Gen. Lanusse was asked about the whereabouts of Mr. Sallustro and replied: "I would like to know that too." He added that security forces were doing everything in their power to find and return Mr. Sallustro safe and sound to his family.

The president did not directly link the alleged kidnappers with the unidentified detainees mentioned in the police communiqué and the communiqué did not mention any specific charges against them.

However, reliable sources said four of the arrested men had confessed that they had carried out the actual kidnapping and claimed they then handed Mr. Sallustro over to another ERP cell.

Ulster Catholic Women Clash: Loyalty to IRA vs. Truce Plea

BELFAST, April 3 (UPI)—A drive by women to bring peace to this city's Andersonstown district, a Catholic enclave, today prompted women backers of the outlawed Irish Republican Army to turn a meeting of peace women into a free-for-all shouting match.

About 500 women marched behind the Irish Republic's tricolor flag to the meeting from the funeral of Mrs. Martha Crawford, 39, a mother of 10 who was slain in crossfire Thursday in a battle between British troops and IRA gunmen in the Andersonstown area.

When Mrs. Brigid Miller, a peace crusader, rose in a Catholic school to speak, half the crowd chanted "Up the IRA" and sang the Irish Republic's anthem.

"We want peace," Mrs. Miller shouted.

"You won't get peace at any price," the pro-IRA women shouted back. They waved placards reading "We support the Provos," the militant Provisional wing of the IRA.

"We are not against the Provos," Mrs. Miller protested, but she was drowned out by boos and catcalls.

Women jostled and pushed each other. Chairs were knocked over. The pro-truce women marched out.

"Rabble, you are only rabble," screamed Mrs. Teresa Costello, another truce crusader, as her

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Following the President's Moscow talks, Mr. Rogers will meet again with NATO leaders in Bonn, May 30-31, to give a briefing on Mr. Nixon's talks with Soviet leaders.

Rival of Mujib Mounts First Public Attack

By Lee Lescaze

DACCA, April 3 (WP)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was publicly criticized here yesterday for the first time since Bangladesh gained independence in December.

In the first important speech of political opposition to Prime Minister Mujib's Awami League government, leftist leader Maulana Bhashani told a rally of about 25,000 people: "I warn the Awami League that if they don't follow the right course their dream will be shattered."

The unified political support for Sheikh Mujib that existed after independence has been cracking in recent weeks, primarily over inadequate food distribution in the countryside and charges that Awami League members are abusing their power to enrich themselves.

Men who had nothing but a hut before independence are living in five-story houses. Mr. Bhashani, 92, told his cheering supporters: "The leader of the left wing of the National Awami party also addressed himself to a new, extremely explosive issue here. Last Friday Sheikh Mujib told a rally in Khulna that problems of law and order in the countryside are largely caused by Naxalite (Marxist-Communist) bands and that police should shoot Naxalites 'on sight.'"

"Be careful, Mujibur Rahman," Mr. Bhashani said. "It is not written on a man's body that he is a Naxalite. There is no saying who is a Naxalite and who is not. If there are bad elements, arrest them, try them and hang them, but no one should be shot without a trial."

Repeated reports have reached Dacca of fatal clashes or political assassinations involving members of the Awami League and followers of Mr. Bhashani. In the most recent, soldiers and Awami Leaguers reportedly attacked Awami party supporters Saturday at a public hall in Dimajpur. According to government sources, eight persons were killed but unofficial accounts put the casualties much higher.

Mr. Bhashani's speech was cut short yesterday by a hail and rain storm which sent most of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

GIs in Vietnam Down to 95,000

SAIGON, April 3 (AP)—Despite North Vietnam's biggest offensive since Tet, 1968, the U.S. Command announced today that American troop withdrawals are continuing and that strength had fallen to 95,000 men last week, the lowest since mid-August, 1965.

It was a drop of 6,200 from the previous week.

The figures for Vietnam do not include 30,000 U.S. airmen at bases in Thailand and 16,000 Navy personnel with the Seventh Fleet engaged in air and other operations in support of the war.

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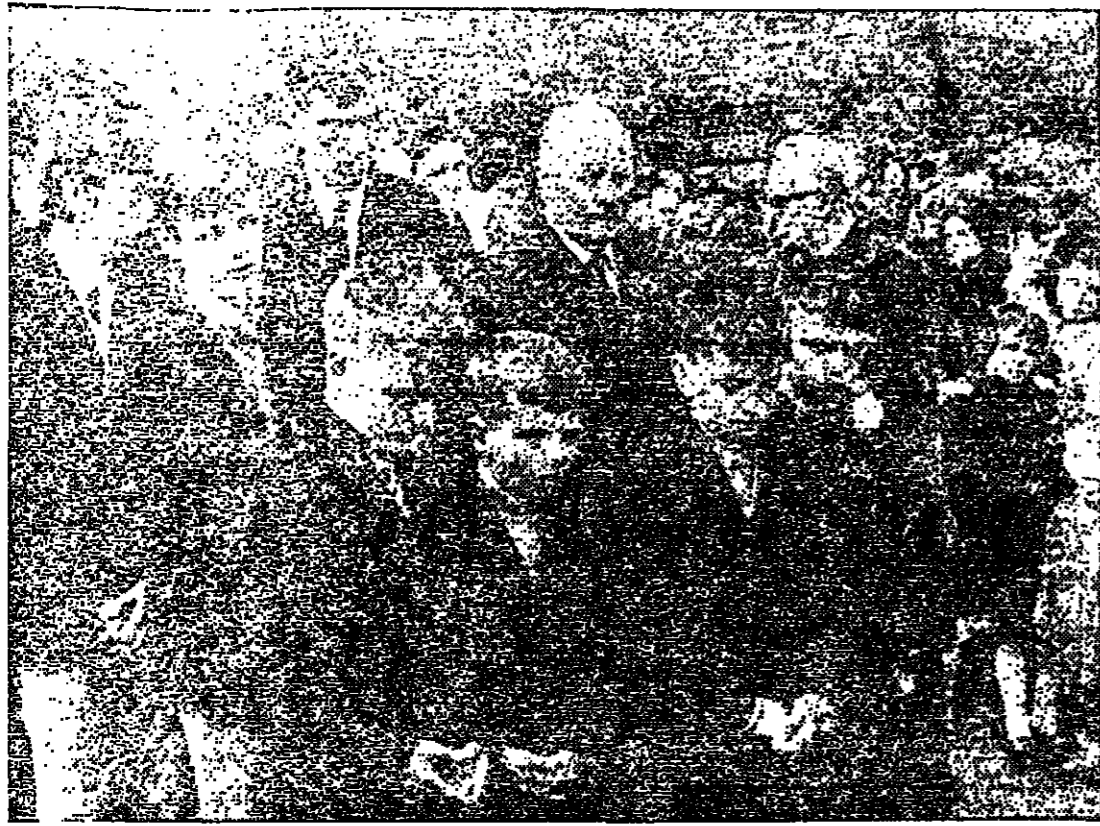
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BEREAVED—Patrick Crawford (rear), dark hair, and six of his young sons at the graveside of Mrs. Crawford, who was accidentally killed last Thursday in a Belfast shooting.

IRA Backers vs. Truce Seekers

Ulster Catholic Women Clash Over Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

The group was followed by the pro-IRA women.

"Judas, Judas," screamed the anti-truce group in reply.

Earlier, Peter Crawford and nine of his children—the 10th marked his first birthday—two days after Mrs. Crawford died—led 2,000 mourners from St. Theresa's Church to Milltown Cemetery.

Outside the cemetery were 12 British soldiers. As the cortege passed, they whipped off their black berets and held them over their heads.

The action touched off a shouting match among women at the cemetery gates.

"They are the enemy," cried Mrs. Jean Cahill, whose son, Joe, was the Belfast leader of the IRA Provisionals until he took refuge in Dublin. "They are the ones who killed her. There will be no peace until they are gone."

"Give Peace a Chance"

Other women shouted her down. "Give peace a chance to work," called a girl in her 20s.

Mr. Crawford told newsmen tearfully that he was considering taking his children to Australia. "There is nothing for us here now," he said. "There is nothing to do but get out and forget all this."

Some women at the graveside spoke longingly of their hope for at least a 30-day IRA truce to give the British government, which suspended the Protestant-dominated provincial government last week and imposed direct rule, a chance to remedy Catholic grievances.

In Dublin, Rory O'Brady, president of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, rejected a suggestion yesterday by William Cardinal Conway, Catholic primate of all Ireland, that the peace bid by the Andersonstown women be accepted.

"In his excursion into politics all the influence the cardinal can command is being thrown behind direct British rule just as his predecessors urged unsuccessfully

the acceptance of the disastrous Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921," Mr. O'Brady said.

Fresh violence erupted in Andersonstown today. A British Army spokesman said a burst of machine-gun fire narrowly missed a British patrol in the district. Other gunfire spat from the Catholic Falls Road district around an army checkpoint on the M1 highway outskirts of the city. No one was hurt.

But later in Belfast a single shot from the direction of Milltown Cemetery wounded in the

Army in Ulster Blasts Empty Parked Cars

BELFAST, April 3 (UPI).—Charles O'Neill returned to his new Ford Cortina, left at a parking meter during an Easter egg shopping trip with his children, and found the car a twisted, burned hulk. "This policeman comes up to me and says the army did it. I was flabbergasted."

He was fined £50 for leaving a vehicle unattended in a shopping district—a charge which can also bring six months' imprisonment as well as costing a motorist his car if the army destroys it. The regulation has been introduced to combat the Irish Republican Army's tactic of leaving hijacked, bomb-rigged vehicles to explode in shopping districts.

None of the vehicles destroyed by the army under the new policy had, in fact, been rigged with terrorist bombs, officials acknowledged. Insurance companies have refused to compensate motorists whose cars have been blasted by the army.

Rival of Mujib Mounts First Public Threat

After Sheikh Urges Shooting of Maoists

(Continued from Page 1)

the crowd running for cover just as their leader began to challenge Sheikh Mujib's call for the shooting of Maoists.

Leftists, particularly Mr. Bhashani's men, fear that the government will use its general popularity to another political opposition. He and his followers are known to be angered by recent statements in the government-controlled press alleging that the problems of Bangladesh are at least partly the result of vague conspiracies against the nation.

The most inflammatory article appeared in Bangla Bani (Voice of Bengal), which is edited by a nephew and close confidant of Sheikh Mujib. It alleged an improbable conspiracy of Mr. Bhashani, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and China against the Awami League rulers.

The nine-month civil war that led to independence resulted in the destruction of the political right in Bangladesh. Leading rightist parties were generally close to the Pakistan government and when Pakistan's control here ended they were banned.

Initially, Mr. Bhashani and the nation's two Communist parties, as well as the pro-Moscow faction of the National Awami party, pledged their support to Sheikh Mujib to insure stability while Bangladesh sought to rebuild an economy.

But these political parties are acutely aware that in the Bangladesh constitutional assembly which will meet for the first time next week the Awami League holds all but one of the 455 seats.

Most observers here agree that the sheikh's personal prestige, while still immense, is diminishing as a result of the inadequacies of his administration. There are rumors that the sheikh is contemplating a major reshuffle of his party at its central committee's next meeting, late this week. He is being pressed to dismiss some of the party leaders who have been most widely accused of corruption.

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The sheikh's temperament adds uncertainty to the situation. He is extremely sensitive to criticism and has complained on several recent occasions that he finds being prime minister exhausting and is distressed that there is insufficient appreciation of how hard he is working for his people.

Mintoff Gets Big Play in Peking Press

PEKING, April 3 (Reuters).—Peking newspapers gave splash coverage today to the visit of Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff, who arrived here yesterday for a few days of talks with Chinese leaders on aid for Malta.

He held a second round of talks with Mr. Chou and senior officials here today.

Figures of Mr. Mintoff shaking hands with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai on his arrival appeared under banner headlines in the official party journal, People's Daily, and the Kwang Ming Daily, together with photographs of his motorcade driving through Peking, where he was greeted by thousands.

Both papers devoted almost two pages of reports on the first-time Maltese delegation's arrival, the first meeting with Mr. Chou yesterday, and last night's banquet in the Great Hall of the People.

Friendly Coverage

The coverage was similar to that given to visiting heads of state of other friendly countries, but it was not so extensive as on the second day of President Nixon's visit here last February.

The People's Daily took the unusual step yesterday of publishing a front-page portrait of Mr. Mintoff beside an editorial welcoming his visit.

The high praise of newspaper editorials and the warmth of the reception are seen here as indicating Chinese approval of the independent policies of Mr. Mintoff's Labor government and of the new defense agreement on the use of the island's military bases.

The Maltese premier has said he would seek Chinese assistance to help Malta achieve economic independence.

Avalanche, Crevasse In Alps Take 4 Lives

SION, Switzerland, April 3 (Reuters).—Three Swis were killed when an avalanche roared down a mountain above the Turmann Valley today, rescue workers said. Rescuers dug two people out alive and they were taken to hospital.

In another accident, a West German skier died today when he fell into a crevasse on a glacier above Zermatt.

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FLEEING—South Vietnamese men pulling a cart carrying his belongings as he and his family leave Quang Tri in a northern province, heading south away from the North Vietnamese offensive along the Demilitarized Zone line.

U.S. Rushes Carriers; Destroyer Fights Tanks

(Continued from Page 1)

advancing enemy troops from reaching Quang Tri City.

The South Vietnamese announced that reinforcements totaling more than one division and less than two, composed of marines, rangers, infantry and armored elements, were being moved to positions around Quang Tri to aid the 15,000 government troops already there.

While heavy attacks continued on Dong Ha, the northernmost South Vietnamese base, 10 miles from the DMZ, Quang Tri City itself, five miles farther south, was reported to be quiet by American officials who visited there, although jammed with thousands of fleeing refugees. Night special camps have been opened.

The situation along the South Vietnamese defense line on the Cua Viet River was unclear, with official sources in Saigon and Da Nang reporting both that it was holding and that it was falling.

Military sources in Saigon said the North Vietnamese Army's tanks had broken through in the afternoon after NVA soldiers had rebuilt a bridge blown up yesterday by the South Vietnamese.

In Da Nang sources said that the situation was still discouraging, with the South Vietnamese forces making an effort to regroup for a counterattack, but that the river defenses had not been penetrated. The apparent absence of any concerted attack on Quang Tri City seemed to bear out this report.

Critical Hours

In any event, the next 24 to 48 hours appear to be critical for North Vietnamese. As the weather continues to improve and the bombing builds in intensity, the enemy forces will find it less easy to maneuver.

"They're either going to have to move forward very quickly," said an American source, "or get out of there, because they're going to get clobbered from above."

The ever-present possibility, analysts here believe, is that the North Vietnamese will fade back suddenly along the DMZ and step up activity sharply in the Central Highlands, where the buildup in the past few months has been even greater.

Saigon radio said today that a daylong battle against two battalions of NVA soldiers had been fought around Base 421, in Kon Tum Province. If accurate, this would be the biggest battle in the highlands since the step-up in fighting last Thursday.

Elsewhere in South Vietnam, while ground activity was up, it was nowhere near the high point that would begin to make the present fighting comparable to Communist offensives of the past years of the war.

Restricted Offensive

So far there have been no attacks on populated areas except for the northernmost strip below the DMZ. In the Tet offensive of 1968, in contrast, virtually every province and district capital in South Vietnam was hit.

By focusing on one target area, at least for the moment, the Communists appear to be intent on the kind of "spearhead" attack of which Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and others have said they were capable.

The North Vietnamese objective, in this official American view, is to get the fullest possible attention for a stinging South Vietnamese setback which, while impressive, would be limited in scope.

The officials maintain that so long as most of the country's population is unaffected by the Communist thrust, Vietnamization cannot be adjudged a failure, and the will of the South Vietnamese to continue the war should not be affected.

The effort to keep track of casualties in the five days of fighting has apparently collapsed, and South Vietnamese spokesmen

conceded they had no accurate figures.

Viet Cong Report

HONG KONG, April 3 (Reuters).—The Viet Cong claimed today to have wiped out or captured 6,500 Saigon troops in its offensive in the north of South Vietnam.

The casualties were inflicted in the five days up to yesterday on the Quang Tri-Thua Thien front, just south of the DMZ, the Viet

Cong's Ghat Phong news agency reported.

The report—the first on casualties from the Viet Cong since the offensive began last week—said nearly 5,000 men were "wiped out" and more than 1,000 taken prisoner.

It said that in addition a large number of South Vietnamese troops had been "disbanded."

Later the North Vietnamese News Agency, quoting Viet Cong reports, said the Viet Cong had

wiped out two South Vietnamese battalions, the 4th Battalion of the 14th Marine Brigade, which is said to have been "wiped out" and the 5th Infantry Regiment, whose commander was captured, said, together with many of his men.

The Hanoi news agency referred only to "Viet Cong" forces, making no mention of any North Vietnamese Army role in the offensive.

Denounces DMZ Drive as 'Invasion'

U.S. Hints at Renewed Bombing of North

(Continued from Page 1)

his last news conference on March 24, said Gen. Abrams had assured him that the South Vietnamese Army would withstand the expected assault.

Asked about that assessment today, Mr. Warren said, "certainly the appraisal still stands."

This is a vital point, because Mr. Nixon's whole Vietnamization program of strengthening South Vietnam's forces to undertake their own defense—the basis for U.S. troop withdrawals—now faces a severe test.

On March 24, the President said Gen. Abrams had told him he was confident "that while the South Vietnamese lines," in the event attacks are heavy, "may bend, they will not break."

Mr. Nixon added, "if this proves to be the case, it will be the final proof that Vietnamization has succeeded."

Reports from Saigon said the United States had gathered its biggest air strike force since the 1968 bombing halt in preparation for heavy attacks on North Vietnam. The U.S. command warned Hanoi it was undertaking "precautionary actions" to safeguard American lives—which in the past has heralded air attacks against North Vietnam.

Viet Cong Rebut

U.S. Claims of

Drive Below DMZ

PARIS, April 3 (UPI).—The Viet Cong said today that U.S. claims of an invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnamese troops was only an excuse to escalate the war and increase the bombing in the north.

Ly Van Sau, spokesman of the Viet Cong delegation to the suspended Vietnam peace talks, demanded the United States resume the conference it broke off March 23.

As long as the United States boycotts the conference, he said, "the Vietnamese people will have no other choice but to continue their struggle until final victory."

Mr. Sau then dismissed reports of North Vietnamese intervention in Quang Tri Province. "This pretended presence of North Vietnamese troops is the well-known U.S. argument to explain the rout of the puppet South Vietnamese Army and to justify their threats to restart the bombing against North Vietnam," Mr. Sau said.

Vacation Halts U.S.-China Talks

PARIS, April 3 (AP).—Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen left today for a vacation in Peking. His aides said that he could be away for a month.

Mr. Huang and U.S. Ambassador Arthur E. Watson have begun a series of talks on improving relations between China and the United States, following President Nixon's trip to China in February. The first meeting was held March 13 and the second a week later.

Mr. Watson is scheduled to make a trip to the United States later this week.

U.S. Aid for Dacca

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 3 (AP).—The United States announced today a further contribution of \$31 million for Bangladesh relief.

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President Nixon, Mr. McNamara noted, has said on several occasions that while Vietnamization was under way, he would take whatever action he considered necessary to protect U.S. forces and their continuing withdrawal.

The understanding reportedly exchanged a halt in U.S. bombing

of North Vietnam for enemy withdrawal not to violate the Demilitarized Zone and to refrain from shelling South Vietnamese cities.

All U.S. bombing raids since then have been termed "protective reaction."

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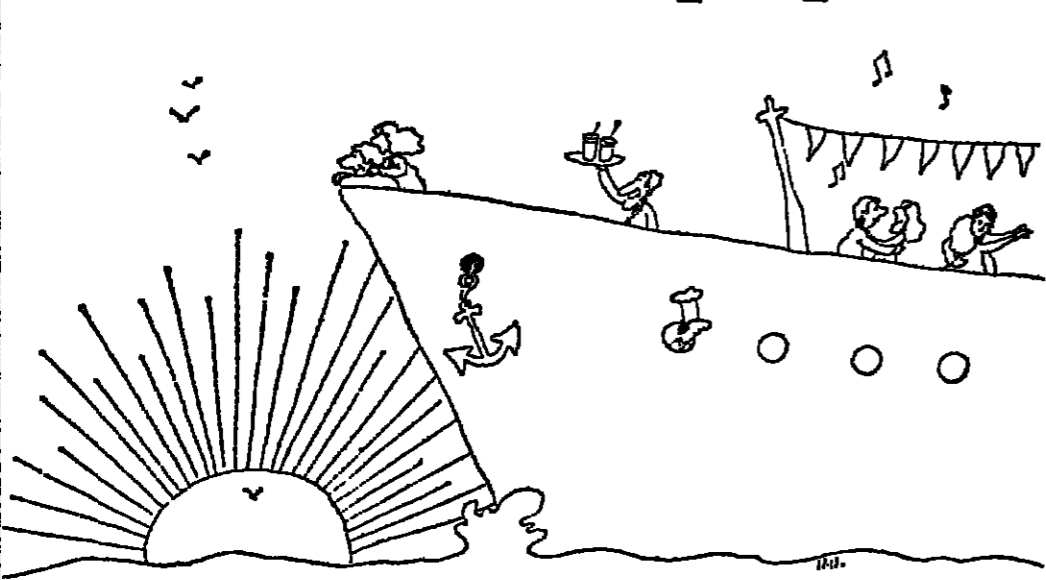
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WEATHER

LOCATION	TEMP	WIND	PRECIP	MOON
ALABAMA	67	W	Partly cloudy	10
ALASKA	45	W	Cloudy	10
ARIZONA	85	W	Cloudy	10
ARKANSAS	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
CALIFORNIA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
COLORADO	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
CONNECTICUT	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
DELAWARE	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
FLORIDA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
GEORGIA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
ILLINOIS	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
INDIANA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
IOWA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
KANSAS	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
KENTUCKY	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
LOUISIANA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
MAINE	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
MARYLAND	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
MASSACHUSETTS	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
MICHIGAN	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
MINNESOTA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
MISSISSIPPI	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
MISSOURI	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
MONTANA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
NEBRASKA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
NEVADA	65	W	Partly cloudy	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE	65	W	Partly cloudy	10

Judge Prods Berrigan Jury For Decision

Offers to Re-Read Part of Testimony

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3 (Reuters).—The judge in the conspiracy trial here of seven anti-war activists made another effort today to break the deadlock among the jurors, who are all undecided after nearly five days of deliberation.

Yesterday the jury convicted the best-known defendant, the Rev. Philip Berrigan, of smuggling letters out of the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, but said it was deadlocked on the additional charges against him and the six other defendants.

The main charges are that the seven conspired to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger and to blow up heating tunnels in Washington, to dramatize their stand against U.S. policy in Vietnam.

Judge R. Dixon Herman told the jurors to resume deliberations today to try to agree on the outstanding charges.

He sent a message to them today saying that he would read part of his instructions to help clarify points that might be troubling them.

The defense objected that the judge should not have initiated contact with the jury, and also complained that his instructions contained many errors.

The judge also said that he would allow a re-reading of some testimony from the prosecution's witnesses, F. Boyd Douglas Jr. The defense objected to this, too, on the ground that it would be time-consuming. Douglas, a fellow prisoner of Father Berrigan, turned FBI informer. He testified for 14 days.

Could Get 40 Years

Father Berrigan was serving a 10-year prison term after being convicted of destroying draft-card records in Maryland in 1968.

He faces a maximum 10-year sentence on the letter-smuggling conviction. If found guilty on the other charges, he could face up to 40 years imprisonment. So could one other defendant, Sister Elizabeth McAllister. The five other defendants face maximum jail terms of five years each if found guilty.

Defense counsel, at the request of the defendants, presented no witnesses. The jury has been deliberating since Thursday afternoon.

N.Y. Civil Service Strike Ends After A Day and a Half

ALBANY, N.Y., April 3 (NYT).—The Civil Service Employees Association yesterday called off a strike against the State of New York which had disrupted work at state prisons and mental institutions for a day and a half.

The union, which represents 40,000 workers in virtually every state agency, said it was canceling the strike after accepting a tentative settlement including a 4 percent pay increase immediately and a 1.5 percent bonus next April.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said the \$80 million cost of the pay increase would be financed through borrowing or additional federal aid. The bonus, worth \$2 million, would be funded through savings from increased productivity of the workers.

The strike began at 12:01 Saturday. The union ignored a court order forbidding such action.

Because the strike began on the weekend, its impact was little felt at state offices in Albany and New York City.

The state said the situation never became "critical" at the mental institutions, although needs and other services were delayed, nor at state prisons, although guards refused to cross picket lines. The state sent about 40 troops to the prisons at Auburn, Attica and Elmira, principally to maintain watch towers.

Hostage Released

MEXICO CITY, April 3 (Reuters).—Joel Abud, the 26-year-old son of a wealthy businessman kidnapped in the state of Nayarit 11 days ago, has been released after his family paid a ransom of 600,000 pesos (\$56,500), police said today.



TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS—Rev. Daniel Berrigan (center) leaving the Harrisburg court on Sunday with Ehab Ahmad (left) and Sister Elizabeth McAllister, two of the defendants in the alleged bomb-kidnap-conspiracy trial. Daniel's brother, Rev. Philip Berrigan, another of the defendants, was convicted of illegally smuggling a letter out of a federal penitentiary. The jury is at present deliberating several other counts. Daniel is on parole after serving a prison sentence he received for destroying draft records.

Kennedy Has Assassination Fear, Tries to 'Keep It Out of My Mind'

LONDON, April 3 (AP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said in an interview published here today that he would "be a fool to ignore the possibility" that an assassin could be waiting for him.

The Massachusetts Democrat, younger brother of a slain President and a murdered senator, hedged when asked in Washington by a Daily Mirror reporter if he were a presidential candidate.

Sen. Kennedy said his first responsibility was to his family. "I have to think of what would happen to all of them if something happened to me," he said. "We have all suffered too much in the past to go through it all again."

The Mirror correspondent asked if the senator were afraid of assassination. He quoted Sen. Kennedy as replying:

"Yes. If I didn't think there was someone out there . . . Someone just living to end it all . . . well, I'd be a fool to ignore the possibility. But at the same time I can't become obsessed with it or I'll lose my opportunity for effectiveness. "There are too many voiceless people in this country and I am one who has the privilege of a voice. I have to direct all my energy into that voice not into my fears . . . I just have to try all the time and keep that out of my mind."

In Dispute on Treaty-Making

U.S. Senate Asked to Bar Aid For Portugal, Bahrain Bases

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 3 (NYT).—Sen. Clifford P. Case proposed yesterday that Congress cut off all assistance to Portugal and Bahrain until the executive branch submits recent agreements on bases with the two countries to the Senate in the form of treaties.

Contending that "a fundamental constitutional question is at stake," the New Jersey Republican sought to provoke a confrontation with the administration over the right of the executive branch to bypass the treaty-making powers of the Senate by entering into international executive agreements not requiring the consent of Congress.

The tendency of the executive branch over the last three decades to rely upon executive agreements, rather than treaties, with foreign countries has been developing into a major issue as the Senate attempts to reassert what it regards as its foreign policy powers.

The Case proposal, however, represents the first attempt to use Congress's ultimate power over funds to force the executive branch to enter into treaties.

Sen. Case announced that he planned to offer an amendment to the military aid authorization bill that would block all assistance promised to Portugal and Bahrain in the recent agreements on bases. The congressional ban would remain in effect until the administration submitted the two executive agreements to the Senate as treaties.

Azores Bases Affected

In the case of Portugal, the effect of the Case amendment would be to halt \$435 million in credits and assistance promised by the United States in return for a 25-month extension of U.S. base rights in the Azores. It would also prevent the payment of a few hundred thousand dollars in annual rent to Bahrain for the continued use of a small base by the Navy's Middle East force.

Sen. Case said in a statement that he would have preferred that "this matter be handled in a less drastic fashion" but felt that he had no recourse but to force the issue in view of the administration's refusal to take heed of the Senate's will on this question.

At Angela Davis Trial

Witness Says Kidnappers Asked for Soledad Brothers

From Wire Dispatches

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 3.—The state today called a newspaper photographer to the stand in the Angela Davis trial over her role in the 1970 Marin County courthouse shootings.

James J. Kean, a photographer for the San Rafael Independent-Journal for 30 years, testified that the kidnappers repeatedly demanded the release of the Soledad Brothers from nearby San Quentin prison—a key point in the state's case. The Soledad Brothers were awaiting trial on an unrelated case.

Mr. Kean said one of the kidnappers, James McClain, told him: "Tell them we want the Soledad Brothers released by 12 o'clock."

Mr. Kean said McClain made the demand as he led the hostages to a courthouse elevator at gunpoint.

Mr. Kean made a series of photographs during the Aug. 7, 1970, kidnapping in the Marin County courthouse, in San Rafael, in which Assistant District Attorney Gary Thomas, Judge Harold Haley and three women jurors were taken hostage.

'You're Going Too'

Mr. Kean said that as the hostages were being led out, convict Russell Magee came up to him. "He said: 'Come on, you're going too,'" he said.

The photographer said he "fell in line" but added: "as we were going toward the elevator Jonathan Jackson came up from behind . . . and said to McClain, 'we don't want this person, we've got enough.'"

Mr. Kean testified that at that point "McClain said, 'Tell them we want the Soledad Brothers released by 12 o'clock.'" The photographer said he asked McClain whether he meant noon or midnight and "he said 12 o'clock today."

During the short outburst of gunfire, Judge Haley was killed by a shotgun, and three of the kidnappers died. Mr. Thomas was shot in the spine and permanently paralyzed and a woman juror was wounded.

Convicts William Christmas, McClain and Jackson were killed in the shooting.

Kidnap and Conspiracy

Miss Davis, 28, is charged with murder, kidnap and conspiracy for allegedly supplying the guns taken into the courtroom by Jackson, 17, the brother of one of the Soledad Brothers. The state contends the hostages were taken as ransom to demand the release of the Soledad Brothers from prison.

Miss Davis, a former University of California at Los Angeles philosophy instructor and avowed Communist, opened her own defense last week by calling the state's case a "labyrinthine network of false assumptions." She told the all-white jury she was innocent of all charges.

Sabotage Seen in 2d S. African Train Crash

JOHANNESBURG, April 3 (Reuters).—The locomotive and seven trucks of a freight train were derailed last night about 30 miles east of here after someone tampered with railway points, South African Railways headquarters said today.

The incident came after a Good Friday disaster, officially attributed to sabotage, when a train crashed near the north Transvaal town of Potgietersrus, killing 38 persons and injuring 174.

No one was injured in last night's derailment, and police said there was no evidence that the two incidents were connected.

USIA Aide Quits; Sniped At Fulbright

He Called Senator 'Naive and Stupid'

WASHINGTON, April 3 (UPI).—The U.S. Information Agency announced today the resignation of Bruce Herschenson, its motion picture director, who called Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., "very naive and stupid" for questioning USIA operations abroad.

USIA sources said the agency's director, Frank Shakespeare, and other USIA officials had attempted to dissuade Mr. Herschenson from quitting.

A flap that grew out of disclosure last week of Mr. Herschenson's criticism of Sen. Fulbright, as part of a controversy over use of a USIA film on a domestic program, caused Mr. Herschenson to conclude that his usefulness had been greatly diminished, the sources said.

Embarrassment to Agency

He wrote Mr. Shakespeare that he felt he would be an embarrassment to the agency if he continued in his post. Mr. Shakespeare wrote him in reply that he valued his services and expressed regret over his decision to leave.

Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had sought to prevent the showing of a USIA film about Czechoslovakia on a television program of Sen. James L. Buckley, R. Cons., N.Y.

Sen. Fulbright had said he did so on grounds that USIA material is intended only for foreign consumption.

Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, however, held that under a provision of the 1948 Smith-Mundt Act, which created the USIA, the film could be shown on the Buckley program over the weekend.

Bias Against Unwed Fathers In Custody Cases Voided in U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Supreme Court ruled today that a father may not be denied custody of his children on the basis that they were born illegitimately.

By a 5-3 vote, the court ordered Illinois to grant a hearing to an unwed father at which he can provide evidence on whether he is fit to have custody of his two children.

Justice Byron R. White's opinion for the majority was based on two clauses of the 14th Amendment. The clauses guarantee "due process" and assure "equal protection of the laws."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice Harry A. Blackmun dissented.

Today's ruling protecting the custody rights of unwed fathers is expected to give only small encouragement to women's groups and others fighting sex bias.

Discrimination Clear

Illinois's child custody arrangements discriminate against unwed fathers and in favor of unwed mothers. The court ruling today is primarily a procedural matter. It declares that unwed fathers are entitled to a hearing to prove whether they are fit parents and, thus, entitled to custody. The state may not automatically assume that one parent is unfit while the other is fit, the court said.

The court also barred states from setting tougher radiation controls on nuclear power plants than regulations used by the federal government.

The court affirmed lower-court rulings to that effect handed down in a Minnesota test case. Several other states had joined Minnesota's bid to establish the rights of states to supersede the federal government in the field.

Let stand a decision in a Minnesota case that a state could deny employment to a

homosexual who pursues "an activist role in implementing his unconventional ideas." The issue had been appealed by a Minneapolis man who had taken out a wedding license to marry another man.

Ordered a special three-judge panel to conduct hearings on a challenge of an Indiana law that delays payments of assistance to dependent children until their parents have been separated six months.

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Southeast Asia (Bangkok, Singapore, Hong Kong)

MAY-JUNE 1972						
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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DAILY

VIA THE TRANS-ASIAN EXPRESS

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Thursday	SAS, via Tashkent to	Bangkok (— Singapore — Jakarta — Bali)
Friday	SAS, via Tashkent to	Bangkok — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore
Saturday	Thai International, via Moscow to	Bangkok — Singapore — Sydney
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* Operated by Thai International from Bangkok, but with throughgoing aircraft from Copenhagen.
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On Taxes, \$400,000 Donation

McGovern's ITT Charges Refuted

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., charged yesterday that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. paid no U.S. income taxes last year and deducted \$400,000 allegedly contributed to the Republican National Convention as a business expense.

But shortly after he made the statement on a television interview program, the senator's office said that he had been mistaken about the deduction. Today, after checking financial records filed at the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Associated Press reported that ITT did pay income taxes last year.

Bonn Unit to Russia For Trade-Pact Talks

BONN, April 3 (AP).—A government delegation flew to Moscow today for what could be the concluding round of talks on a trade pact crowning Soviet-German rapprochement under Chancellor Willy Brandt's Eastern détente policy.

West German officials indicated that the agreement, which would be the first trade pact between the two countries since 1963, will be initiated on the spot if accord is reached.

But final signature would have to await implementation of last year's four-power Berlin agreement, which the Russians have made contingent on the West German parliament's ratification of Bonn's nonaggression treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

withdrawing the charge about the \$400,000 deduction, had stood by the accusation that the company had paid no federal income taxes last year.

In its report, the Associated Press said that figures on file with the SEC indicate that such taxes were paid.

Easy to Misinterpret

In its statement of consolidated income for the years 1966 through 1970, the company lists income taxes paid to the U.S. government and to foreign and state governments. The figures are listed in a manner that could have led to misinterpretation, AP reported. The tax figures are in parentheses. In many financial statements, a negative amount, such as a business loss, is indicated that the figure should be subtracted from income totals.

In reaffirming the senator's charge about the \$400,000 deduction, his office said:

"That payment does not appear in the SEC reports (which were released last week). Sen. McGovern's statement that it was included was based on statements by company officials that they considered it a proper business expense and that they would rely on the opinion of counsel to that effect... and would apply it as a deductible offset against income."

"It was an honest mistake," Sen. McGovern said later.

In New York, an ITT spokesman said that, in 1971, the corporation paid from its consolidated operations \$207,854,000 in U.S.

and foreign income taxes. Of this, about one-third was U.S. federal income taxes, he said.

In 1970, he said, the company paid foreign and domestic taxes of \$195,569,000, of which "about 28 percent" went for federal taxes. The 1969 combined tax, he said, was \$174,062,000, about 27 percent of which was federal taxes, and, in 1968, it was \$146,891,000, of which about 40 percent went to the U.S. government.

Meanwhile, a key figure in the ITT controversy, lobbyist Dita D. Beard, also said yesterday that Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., thought of the huge firm as "a sort of personal taxicab company."

Mrs. Beard, meanwhile, acknowledged that congressmen were allowed use of ITT aircraft "when it serves our purposes." She left her hospital in Denver, only for the Saturday taping of the interview and then returned to her hospital room.

She was asked if she had complained to Susan B. Lichtman, a former secretary, about congressional use of ITT planes.

"Well, I did, because I was getting calls from people who

Dies at 107, Sired 44

CORDOBA, Spain, April 3 (Reuters).—A Spanish farmer who recently received an award from Generalissimo Francisco Franco for fathering 44 children died last week at 107. Widower Jose Maria Pulido Tizado married three times. There are 72 grandchildren and twice as many great-grandchildren.



Sen. George S. McGovern

wanted... The gentleman she mentioned felt like this was a sort of personal taxicab company," Mrs. Beard said.

"The gentleman," she said, was Sen. Hartke.

Hartke Request

Mrs. Lichtman, now a student at the University of Toronto, said last week that she personally handled a request last summer from Sen. Hartke for the use of an ITT jet.

Sen. Hartke's office denied that the senator had ever made such a request.

A week ago, Mrs. Beard, 53, who had been hospitalized since March 3 with a heart ailment, collapsed while testifying from her hospital bed to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The senators, considering President Nixon's nomination of Richard Kleindienst as attorney general, are investigating an ITT contribution to the Republican convention and an out-of-court settlement of anti-trust suits against the company.

Sees No Wrongdoing in Campaign Aid

Jackson Defends Boeing Aide's Role

By Paul Delaney

MILWAUKEE, April 3 (NTT).—Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson said yesterday that the activities of a Boeing Co. official in the senator's presidential campaign in Wisconsin were "an indiscretion" but were not a violation of the federal Corrupt Practices Act.

The Washington Democrat said that there would be a violation only if the official failed to reimburse the company for any of its funds that were used in the campaign.

Sen. Jackson made the comments in attacking The New York Times for reporting the activities of the official, Rodney W. Scheyer.

The article said that Mr. Scheyer had used traveler's checks issued by the company, a major aerospace and defense contractor, to pay for newspaper and radio ads in Wisconsin. Mr. Scheyer said that he was in the state on business for the company while working in the campaign.

The Corrupt Practices Act prohibits corporations and their officials from making campaign contributions.

Boeing Statement

The Times article, which appeared yesterday, included a statement from Boeing, in which the company said that Mr. Scheyer had been in Wisconsin on a part-business, part-political trip and that his use of company expense funds had been a "matter of convenience."

"Frequently," the company said,

"employees are given time off from work in pursuit of such activities and their work schedules are adjusted to accommodate

some combination of work and public activity."

"Boeing was aware of Sen. Jackson's efforts on behalf of Sen. Jackson and arranged the timing of his trip to Wisconsin to fit both the company's work requirements and Scheyer's personal efforts for the senator," the statement said.

In the same article, Sen. Jackson was quoted as having said that Mr. Scheyer's activities were not authorized by the senator and that the Boeing official had paid his own expenses to help out in the campaign.

Impeaches Sen

Sen. Jackson charged that the Times article was full of inaccuracies suggesting that Boeing was attempting to influence the Wisconsin election.

Declaring that "this is the new McCarthyism," Jackson said that he was "amazed that this paper would indulge in that kind of innuendo."

"It's a phony story," Sen. Jackson remarked at a crowded news conference at the Sheraton Schroeder Hotel, his state campaign headquarters. He accused the Times of being the only paper that was unfair to him during his bid for the presidency.

"This newspaper and its national news service has downgraded the issue," he remarked. "They have virtually dismissed my candidacy, despite a strong third-place finish in Florida ahead of the candidates they appear to find more palatable, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, Sen. George McGovern and Mayor [John V.] Lindsay."

Issues Downgraded

"They have downgraded the issues that I have been articulating and they are downgrading the people of America who understand far better than The New York Times what is troubling the nation," Sen. Jackson said.

"The New York Times is not going to run this country. The people, not The New York Times, are going to choose the issues. And I am going to take my case to the people, with or without the cooperation of The New York Times."

"This story is a plain and simple hatchet job, a gross exaggeration of facts, and if The New York Times is really honest, I expect an apology from them."

"The Times article appeared in a prominent position on page one of Sunday's edition of the Milwaukee Journal, which is a client of the Times News Service."

Sen. Jackson also accused the reporters at the news conference, as he did the last two days, of not investigating his allegations that several candidates accepted honorariums from organizations and institutions that have vested interest in legislation.

Direct Interest

"Is it good and proper for a candidate or elected officials to take money for their own personal use from corporations, from associations that have a direct interest in legislation?" he asked. He said that he had given to charity every cent he had earned outside the Senate since 1963.

Regarding Mr. Scheyer, the senator said the Boeing official

U.S. Charges Mass Violations of Law On Alligators

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3 (AP).—A three-year investigation by federal officials has revealed that more than 127,000 alligators have been slaughtered in Georgia and other southeastern states and their hides marketed for some \$4.1 million.

The illegal operation, federal officials say, was carried out by about 400 individuals from New Orleans to New York.

"We feel we can identify every man that has been or is involved in the poaching and sale of alligator hides," said Frederick Williams, regional supervisor of game management and enforcement with the Department of the Interior. The alligator is a federally protected species.

Mr. Williams said more than 110 indictments will be sought in several states beginning today.

He said the government has been able to trace prime American alligator hides from Southern swamps through collection points in Georgia and New York all the way to tanneries and manufacturers in France and Japan.

The transaction of the illegal hides is a lucrative business, he said, stating that the best poachers can make up to \$1,800 for a few nights' work, using bright lights to mesmerize the alligators.

Hussein Kin Reported Involved in Smuggling

BEIRUT, April 3 (AP).—A cousin of Jordan's King Hussein has been placed under house arrest in Amman on charges connected with the March 18 smuggling of \$3 million worth of hashish and gold to London, the Beirut newspaper An-Nahar reported yesterday.

The king's cousin, Sheikh Ghazi Rakan, has been asked to resign his post as Jordan's civil aviation director, the newspaper said. He reportedly admitted that suitcases containing gold and hashish were taken to a London-bound plane in his official car.



Sen. Henry M. Jackson

spent \$298.52 in money advanced by the company to pay for ads in the papers and on radio stations in northern Wisconsin. However, Sen. Jackson said that it would be a violation only if Mr. Scheyer failed to reimburse the company.

Sen. Jackson did not discuss any costs of lodging or travel or other expenses incurred by the official in his campaign activities.

Besides the \$299.52, Sen. Jackson said, the only other campaign contribution associated with Boeing was \$5,000 paid by 16 employees who attended a 100-plate fund-raising dinner in Seattle.

Trudeau Still Vague on an Election Date

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, April 3 (NTT).—Canadian politicians, who have been expecting Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to call a federal election, were thrown off balance last week when he said that he was not thinking of calling a pre-summer election at all.

The time now considered most favorable is early October, he said. Mr. Trudeau is keeping open his options to wait until 1973. Some of his advisers argue that a date would give the Liberals three good summer months to improve their chances.

The Trudeau government will be four years old on June 3. While a government can rule for years, in Canadian politics a fourth anniversary is considered a good time to get mandate renewed. Mr. Trudeau's recent excursions through the hinterland had all the markings of preparation for a spring campaign.

Two opposition leaders, Robert L. Stanfield of the Conservatives and David Lewis of the New Democrats, had also taken to the pre-campaign trail.

'Slow Down the Machine'

Last week Mr. Trudeau surprised everyone by saying that he was not thinking in terms of a pre-summer election.

"For goodness sake, slow down the machine," he told the Liberal caucus of the House of Commons. "We don't want to commit ourselves to an election in June."

Then, on Thursday, the prime minister set two by-elections in Newfoundland and Ontario for Oct. 16. He told reporters that an earlier date might have made those two constituencies go through two elections.

"I have no intention at the time of announcing an election for June," the prime minister added. Few politicians feel that he is concerned only with the convenience of two consecutive elections when he has said so privately that the time is not ripe for the government party to seek a new mandate.

Cruise Is Over, Marked Verne Book Centennial

CANNES, France, April 3 (Reuters).—The luxury liner France yesterday officially ended a world cruise here marking the centennial of publication of Jules Verne's novel "Around the World in 80 Days."

The cruise took 88 days and 1,000 passengers paid a minimum of \$2,040 for the trip of 31,000 miles.

The 65,000-ton ship had called at ports in 23 countries since leaving Le Havre, France, on January 5, bound for Southampton, England.

After visiting New York, the West Indies and Latin America, the France rounded Cape Horn and called at Easter Island, Tahiti, New Guinea, Bali, Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon and India. For the first time in its 12-year history, the ship, which piles the Atlantic, entered the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Today a giant balloon, one of the modes of transportation used by the hero of the book, Jules Verne, hovered overhead as 600 passengers disembarked. Remaining passengers leave on the France for New York today.

Russians Confer in India

NEW DELHI, April 3 (Reuters).—Adm. Sergei Gorbunov, Soviet Navy commander in chief, arrived here yesterday to begin a 10-day visit to India. He flew in to New Delhi by a high-security plane escorted by most foreigners. Adm. Gorbunov was greeted by Indian Navy Chief Adm. S.M. Wadia and a 50-man naval guard of honor.

Get acquainted with Continental Illinois Corporation.

Continental Illinois Corporation is the new name for the parent holding company of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago. Formerly it was Conill Corporation. Shareholders adopted a proposal to change the name at the annual meeting on March 27, 1972. The new name, Continental Illinois Corporation, more clearly reflects the relationship to Continental Bank, a \$10-billion institution with an international network of branches, subsidiaries, representative offices, and affiliates on six continents.

Other subsidiaries and affiliates of Continental Illinois Corporation include:

Continental Illinois Realty Advisors, Inc., Los Angeles, and its subsidiary, **Continental Illinois Properties Advisors, Inc.**—managers-advisors of two real estate investment trusts: **Continental Illinois Realty** and **Continental Illinois Properties.**

Continental Illinois Venture Corporation, Chicago—a venture capital company formed by Continental with three other Chicago-based firms for investment in small businesses with high growth potential.

Republic Realty Mortgage Corporation, Chicago—a mortgage banking subsidiary engaged in financing and development of commercial and industrial properties and residential communities.

Builders Financial Co., Limited, Toronto—an innovative joint venture with The Royal Trust Company, Montreal, for construction financing of real estate throughout Canada.

Continental Illinois Corporation—CIL on the Midwest Stock Exchange—plans to continue the aggressive expansion programs begun by Conill in real estate and other financial fields.

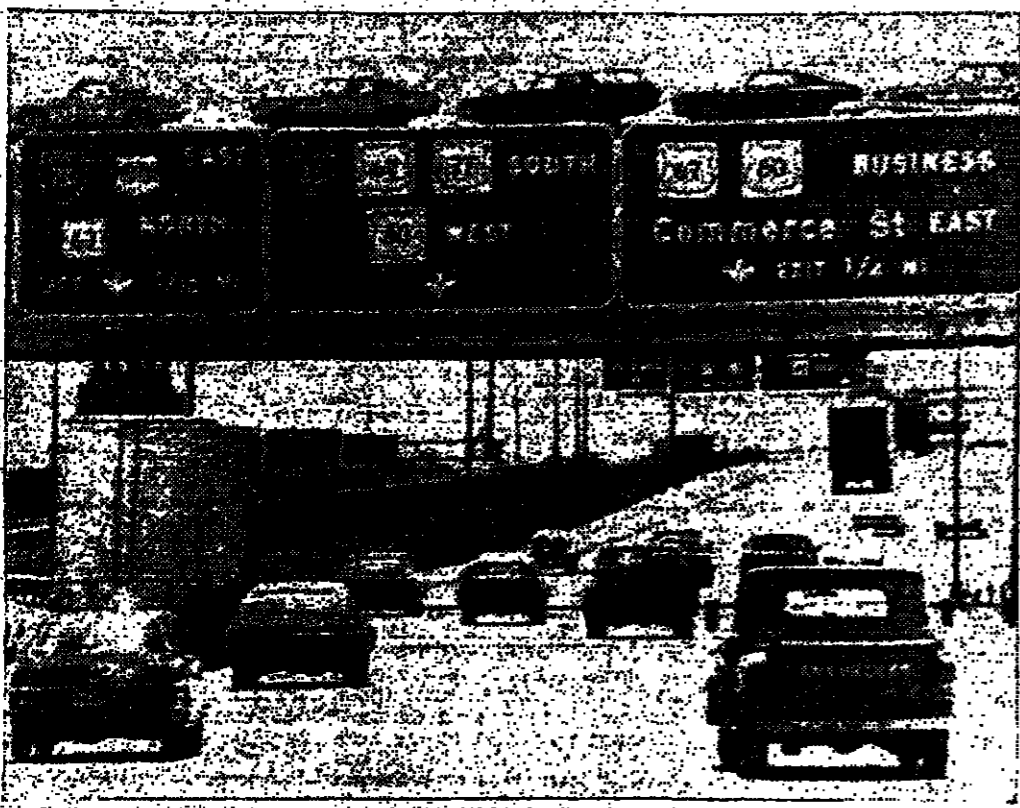
A new corporate publication, "Continental Illinois Quarterly," is available to investors and analysts. Address: Public Affairs Division, 231 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois 60693.



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HIGHWAY IN THE SKY—Motorists on a Dallas freeway were recently surprised to see what seemed to be a string of cars traveling in the highway direction signs overhead. Actually it was a load of cars riding on a train hidden by signs.

Death Penalty Still Imposed In Most Countries, UN Finds

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 3 (UPI)—A United Nations inquiry shows that many governments still are reluctant to abolish capital punishment.

Replies from 69 countries show that 75 percent still use the death penalty—although fewer people are sentenced to death and even fewer executed.

The replies suggest that the strong abolitionist movement, which was evidenced from 1900 until 1950, seems to have faltered. In fact, there is a reverse tendency in some countries to apply the penalty in efforts to deal with such relatively new phenomena in criminal practice as air-

plane hijacking and drug trafficking.

The Iranian government, for example, had reported elsewhere to the United Nations that more than 100 smugglers had been executed since December, 1969, in a drive to eliminate the illegal opium trade.

The UN study found that 19 countries had abolished the death penalty except in special circumstances: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Sweden, Britain (excluding Northern Ireland), Uruguay and Venezuela.

In the case of Israel, a crime committed in connection with the Nazis would be regarded as committed in exceptional circumstances. Other countries retain the death penalty for an attack on the head of state or a military crime.

Only six countries reported total abolishment of capital punishment under any circumstances: Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Virtually Abolished
A few others, such as Belgium and Luxembourg, are regarded as virtually abolitionists, since pardons are given automatically when a person is sentenced to death. Nicaragua retains the penalty on the law books but has no regulations to carry it out.

Omitted from the survey were other countries that did not reply to the United Nations but had been long regarded as abolitionist, among them tiny San Marino, which outlawed capital punishment in 1865; Costa Rica, which banned the death penalty in 1982; and Switzerland and West Germany, which are not members of the United Nations.

Only four governments have joined the ranks of the abolitionists in the last 25 years, the study showed.

Over the years a number of countries, such as Sweden, have fought to get the UN General Assembly to advocate the elimination of capital punishment. At the last assembly session, a resolution was passed that mentioned "the desirability of abolishing this punishment in all countries."

Security Tightened By Police at Orly

PARIS, April 3 (UPI)—Police today tightened security on foreign airliners parked at Orly Airport here, but refused to explain the reasons for the clampdown.

One measure bans airport visitors from terrace overlooking the parking area of Trans World Airlines jumbo jets.

More than 100 extra riot policemen were posted at Orly March 10 following reports of bomb threats against TWA planes.

Sato Apologizes For Secret Deal He Made With U.S.

TOKYO, April 3 (UPI)—Premier Eisaku Sato today issued a formal apology over a secret deal in which Japan apparently agreed to supply money to the United States to help it meet damage claims by residents of American-ruled Okinawa.

Mr. Sato's apology ended a one-week suspension of business in the Japanese parliament. Opposition parties had boycotted debate on the 1972 fiscal budget since March 29, following the leak of two confidential Foreign Ministry documents.

The payment would be made by the United States, creating the outward impression that America had taken responsibility for meeting the claims.

"It is regrettable that I have invited a situation in which I have received various types of criticism amid the debate on the 1972 fiscal budget," Mr. Sato said.

U.S. Housing Unit Severs Ties With Dun & Bradstreet

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI)—The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development announced yesterday that it was severing all connections with Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., the credit-rating firm that was accused last week of a multimillion dollar housing fraud scheme.

A spokesman for HUD said that telegrams had been sent on March 30 to all of the department's 67 regional offices throughout the country, prohibiting them from relying on any credit ratings prepared by Dun & Bradstreet.

Dun & Bradstreet was indicted March 29 by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn and charged with providing false credit reports and inflated appraisals.

Ceausescu, Sadat Confer in Cairo

CAIRO, April 3 (Reuters)—Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania held talks here today on the Middle East crisis and ways of increasing trade links between their two countries.

Romania has given Egypt a \$108 million loan, and the discussions were also expected to center on what projects will be set up in Egypt with these funds.

Mr. Ceausescu, completing an eight-nation tour of Africa, arrived in Cairo to a 21-gun salute and full VIP treatment. His photograph is displayed on flagpoles along the main Nile riverbank highway, and the blue, yellow and red flag of Romania is fluttering everywhere.

Wall Passes Are Praised In East, West

West Berlin's Mayor Stresses Big 4 Pact

BERLIN, April 3 (UPI)—As West Berliners spent the last day of their four-day Easter weekend today in reunions on the other side of the Berlin Wall, both the East and West German governments hoped the reunions would help the campaign of Chancellor Willy Brandt to ratify nonaggression pacts with Russia and Poland.

The special Easter pass period began March 29 and everyone agreed that what the East Germans called a goodwill gesture in opening the wall had been a tremendous success.

Mayor Klaus Schumacher of West Berlin said, "This is what the policy of lessening tension means for Berlin. This is what can be a daily occurrence if the Big Four ambassadors' agreement on Berlin goes into force."

The Russians have said that they will not sign the agreement, which opens the wall for West Berliners on a permanent basis, if the nonaggression pacts are not ratified by the West German parliament. They face stiff opposition there.

Traffic through the nine crossing points in the wall was lighter today than it was yesterday, but there were the same smiles and tears as families were reunited for the first time in six years.

There was no official count, but the West Berlin city government estimated that 400,000 had entered the East since Good Friday. The wall closes at midnight Wednesday.

Luebke's Condition

BONN, April 3 (UPI)—Former West German President Heinrich Lübke's condition has worsened following an emergency operation Thursday to stop internal bleeding.



AFTER TWENTY YEARS—West Berliners, visiting Dresden over Easter weekend, in front of Zwinger fortification and art collection, background. Part of it has not been reconstructed since air raid of 1945.

Wood Alcohol Toll Climbs to 46

NEW DELHI, April 3 (UPI)—Eleven more persons died of wood alcohol poisoning today, bringing to 46 the number of fatalities from the same cause in three

days. Police said 70 were still in hospitals and that some were in serious condition. Five persons are held on charges of causing death by negligence.

President Sunay Asks Power To Rule Turkey by Decree

ANKARA, April 3 (AP)—President Cevdet Sunay of Turkey disclosed today he has asked for constitutional changes to give the government extraordinary power to rule by decree.

Mr. Sunay, believed to be reflecting the views of Turkey's armed forces commanders, also asked political parties to agree to a temporary suspension of all activity.

The president's demands were made in a note to party leaders last week.

Mr. Sunay called them in after Turkish terrorists kidnapped and murdered three NATO technicians before being cut down by troops in a mountain village last Thursday.

Party leaders said they were considering the demand.

Constitutionally the president has no power to enforce a moratorium on political activity. But the demand of the president, a former chief of the Turkish general staff, is backed by the continuing threat of a military takeover.

Baudouin's Visit Put Off

Meanwhile, the Belgian Embassy here announced that King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola have postponed a state visit to Turkey scheduled May 3 to 8. Embassy sources attributed the postponement to the political situation in Turkey.

In his note to political leaders Mr. Sunay said that despite military intervention last March 12, the economic and social reforms demanded have not been carried out.

He accused politicians of "bad habits, behavior and obstructionism," which he said have delayed the passage of reforms.

"This nurtures an atmosphere favorable to terrorism and anarchy," Mr. Sunay said, in an apparent reference to the kidnappings.

Mr. Sunay's note indicated the

growing power of the National Security Council in Turkish politics. The council, under the constitution, is only an advisory body, but in the description recently of one member, "an advisory body whose views, as a result of past experience, must be taken into account."

Mr. Sunay chairs the council, which consists of the five top armed-forces officers, the premier and five key ministers.

Mr. Sunay's note disclosed that Premier Nihat Erim, installed with military backing after the commanders ousted Premier Süleyman Demirel March 12, threatening a full military takeover, last week twice suggested to the council that he resign.

Mr. Sunay said Mr. Erim complained that politicians did not understand the delicacy of the situation and did not heed the many warnings.

Two More Arrests

ANKARA, April 3 (Reuters)—A lawyer and a university student have been arrested in different parts of Turkey for allegedly praising the kidnappers who murdered three Western technicians last week.

Ankara martial-law authorities said the student was Mehmet Ecevit, of Ankara University's pharmacology faculty.

In the small town of Gulnar, near Adana, southern Turkey, lawyer Kemal Goren was arrested yesterday after allegedly making a speech in a coffee house praising the leftist underground Turkish People's Liberation Army and its kidnapping of the technicians.

The director general of security in Ankara said today that no further arrests have been made in the area of northern Turkey where the kidnapping took place. The total number of people being held directly in connection with the kidnappings remained at 33, he said.

UN Chief Urges Nations to Bar Rhodesian Ore

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 3 (AP)—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has called on all governments to alert shipping companies against violating UN sanctions by transporting Rhodesian chrome ore to the United States.

His action was taken at the request of the Security Council's Special Sanctions Committee, which noted that the 1968 embargo against trade with Rhodesia's white minority government requires member nations to prevent use of their vessels or aircraft for such trade.

The United States has informed the council that it no longer would abide by the ban on purchases of Rhodesian chrome. The first cargo of Rhodesian ore already has been unloaded at Burnside, La.

This consisted of 27,902 tons and was transported on the Argentine ship Santos Vega. Argentine Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas told the council that his government "would do all it could within the law" to see that further evasions of the sanctions did not occur.

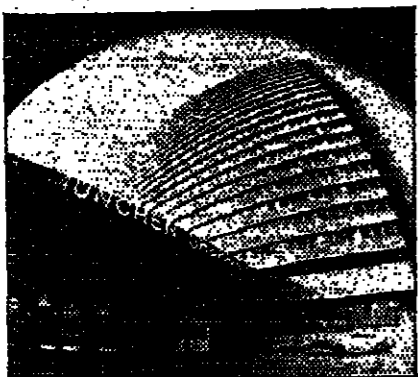
Basque Guerrillas Invade Church, Read Manifesto

BILBAO, Spain, April 3 (AP)—Four Basque youths with sub-machine guns invaded a church at Galdakano, outside Bilbao, yesterday during a mass.

The youths ordered everybody to be quiet "since we will do you no harm." Then one of the four read from a sheet of paper an explanation of the aims of ETA, the Basque guerrilla organization.

"We are fighting back to avenge the killing of Francisco Javier Echeverrieta (their late chief) three years ago, of Juan Colococha Echeverrieta and of two El Ferrol shipyard workers early last March," the guerrilla said.

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Hanoi's 'Friedensturm'

Those Americans most actively opposed to involvement in Vietnam and those who wanted victory there have both warned of North Vietnamese attacks as the number of U.S. troops diminished. The former feared that piecemeal withdrawal could be halted, or even reversed by such attacks; the latter feared that American soldiers would be exposed to superior numbers. The military in Saigon, too, have been prophesying enemy offensives since long before Tet.

The offensive is on—across the Demilitarized Zone and deep into Quang Tri Province. There is much talk of this advance as a test of the Vietnamization program, and of American intentions. But relatively little attention is paid to North Vietnamese intentions.

Perhaps Hanoi wants to emphasize to Peking and Moscow (and to the United States) that it is open to no "deals"—no compromises for peace. Perhaps it wishes to obtain a bridgehead across the DMZ. Perhaps it wants to show up the weaknesses of the South Vietnamese troops. But the attempt is being made at a time when, although American troop strength has fallen below 100,000 men on the ground, American air strength is still very great. Whatever gains the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong make in Quang Tri will be heavily paid for in bombing raids, perhaps deep within North Vietnam.

Such attacks will, of course, be resented by Hanoi's friends and by many Americans.

Nevertheless, the flagrant violation of the DMZ by North Vietnam carries its own onus, and in any case the bombs that fall will be real, and deadly. Will the North Vietnamese win anything to compensate for that—anything that might not have been won some months later with less risk?

It is not popular to criticize, or even to analyze, the strategy of Hanoi—its drives into Laos and Cambodia (unlike American activities there) are lumped together as part of an Indochinese war of independence. Similarly, the political aspects of Hanoi's position in Paris, for example, have only been viewed against the American refusal to make a unilateral, unconditional and immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia. This is of acute importance to the United States, and its international standing. But it is, at least occasionally, worthwhile to look at what Hanoi is doing.

If the current incursion into Quang Tri Province is Hanoi's version of the peace offensive—the *Friedensturm*—that the Germans launched in 1918, the parallel should give no comfort to Hanoi or its friends. Even if it leads to victory, which is at best doubtful, the objectives might have been contested at a cheaper rate, at some later date. True, Mr. Nixon may be embarrassed if his withdrawal policy becomes entangled in an intensified struggle in Vietnam. But how many Vietnamese lives will be sacrificed for that dubious gain?

The Business of America

Even for people who regard themselves as knowledgeable about the facts of business and political life in the United States, the cumulative impact of the recent series of business and government scandals has been stunning.

The latest shockers are the multimillion-dollar housing frauds in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and other cities. The result of these graft-ridden operations has been to increase the blight in central cities and to cheat home-buyers as well as the taxpaying public. George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, has frankly acknowledged the failures of his agency's policies, while expressing determination to wipe out the "incompetence, conflict of interest, favoritism, graft, bribes, fraud . . ." that have made such a mess of the effort to reverse urban decay.

Coming on top of a series of other scandals during recent years involving the largest railroad in the nation, the largest conglomerate corporation, the largest defense contractor and many companies in these and other fields, one is forced to ask whether a new rot has infested the American political-economic system or whether this is just a recurrence of the oldest story of all—the greed that periodically is exposed when the greedy become a bit too careless and flagrant.

Certainly there is nothing brand-new in the latest wave of business-political scandals. This newspaper cut its eyeteeth on the Tweed ring a century ago. The country has been through the muckraking era at the turn of the century, the Teapot Dome affair of the Harding administration, the greed and dishonesty that led up to the stock market crash of 1929.

But memories of past outrages are no occasion either for bored sophistication or do-nothing cynicism about the present. There may in fact be something more pernicious and dangerous about the recent outbreak of scandals. Long periods of boom seem to undermine business and public morality—and, except for brief interruptions, the United States experienced the longest boom in its history from the end of World War II until the start of the 1970s. Although the progress of economic policy has prevented this long prosperity from turning into a major crash and depression, the nation

appears now, in the sluggish seventies, to be paying the price of a corruption that germinated in the inflationary boom.

The second element that, though it may not be new, seems to be more pervasive than in the past is the growing intermixture of government with business and labor. The opportunities for government benefactions were relatively small in the Harding era compared to what they are today with enormous growth of the public sector dealing with national defense, housing, real estate, highways, railroads, airlines, shipping, mining, health, education, welfare, agriculture and virtually every other facet of the society.

The wave of scandals now breaking is evidence that this extensive interface between business and government has not been adequately illuminated or safeguarded from corruption and from the misuse of public resources to serve special interests—including the special interests of politicians seeking to preserve or expand their power.

Greater effort than ever will be needed to bring clandestine business-government relations out into the open and, wherever necessary, to reform business and governmental institutions to protect the public good. This will involve many specific actions, such as eliminating the secrecy that now envelops the negotiation of anti-trust consent decrees, increasing the openness and fairness of the government procurement process, breaking up concentrations of economic power that so often distort or corrupt social decision-making. There needs to be tighter surveillance and stricter punishment for businessmen, labor leaders, government officials or politicians who offer or accept favors or bribes.

Such reforms cannot be achieved unless leaders in politics and within business, press, education and community groups are determined to insist upon and themselves practice high standards of ethical conduct in this massive, organizational society. If the social problems of the American society are greater than ever before, so must be the efforts to make the political system more honest, more sensitive and more responsive to the true needs of the nation. Some sense of leadership in this direction is a prime responsibility of the President of the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon Challenged on Economy

President Nixon's untroubled progress toward a probable second term has at last been seriously challenged. For the first time, the issue on which he is most vulnerable—his management of the economy—has been raised in the campaign in a way which could damage him. Significantly, however, the exhortations that "There is no fairness, no justice, no equity in the administration's economic program," and that the aim is "to place the burden of its failures on the backs of workers while providing favors and financial gains to those

who already have too much," come not from any of the Democratic candidates but from the leaders of the American unions.

The two principal issues so far in the primaries are the busing of children and the charges of corruption in political funding. But it seems just possible that the votes of millions of Americans will be influenced more by whether or not Nixon is able to cut down the high rate of unemployment (5.7 percent) and to bring under control a runaway price inflation, particularly in the food shops.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 4, 1897

PARIS—The holding of a midnight concert in the ossuary of the Paris catacombs is an idea so original in its conception that, at first thought, its accomplishment might be regarded as impossible. Such a concert was given, however, early yesterday morning unknown to authorities, and the young literateurs and musicians who organized it thus experienced the exquisite and rare pleasure of hearing Chopin's Marche Funèbre, and other mournful music amid the remains of the dead.

Fifty Years Ago

April 4, 1922

NEW YORK—Action by Congress towards the nationalization of the country's mines was suggested today by Mr. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, who appeared before the House Labor Committee. "If the owners will not establish order," he said, "the public must accept force because in a Republic such as this no set of men in the ranks of labor or capital can be allowed permanently to maintain a public nuisance." His remarks refer to the current nation-wide coal strike.



No Place for Optimists

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Santayana said: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." He might have been talking about Britain and Ireland.

There is a grimly cyclical quality about the relationship between these two islands. From the time of Queen Elizabeth I, British governments have thought they could piece together the "Irish problem" by some decisive military or political act—but always an act preserving a role for Britain in Ireland.

What history might have taught, if British leaders had been willing or able to learn from it, was that the very attempt to remain in Ireland prevents peace. There is no moral judgment in that conclusion, no notion that the Irish as a people are wicked or better than the British. It is just that they are different. The melancholy record of incompatibility between these peoples should caution anyone against taking too hopeful a view of the latest British move. Prime Minister Edward Heath's decision to suspend the provincial government and rule Northern Ireland directly from London was necessary and courageous. But as Heath plainly sees, it is only a first step; the real challenge is ahead.

Same Challenge

The challenge is the same one that has bedeviled British policy through this century: The total resistance of the Ulster Protestants to any change in their dominant position in the province or in their constitutional link to Britain. The threats and the strikes and the martial cries coming from the Protestants echo those of 60 years ago.

Of course the one million Protestants of Northern Ireland are an inescapable reality for any British government. No matter what the aims of the Ulstermen, they are descendants of settlers planted there to keep down the natives. They are Ulstermen now and citizens of the United Kingdom, and Britain cannot just wish them away. They have rights, too.

What the Protestants should not have is the right to determine the British government's policy. But that is what they have exercised, since the Ulster under Sir Edward Carson used blackmail and threats of force to block home rule for Ireland before World War I, and then to force partition afterward—with a six-county North crudely gerrymandered to assure Protestant supremacy there.

Now should the British, at this point in history, feel any overwhelming obligation to the Ulstermen. The truth is that they were given their chance and destroyed it by their own intractability.

For 50 years the Protestant Ulstermen have held absolute power in Northern Ireland. Until the very end, when British revolution forced a change, the record

was one of rank discrimination against Roman Catholics—political, social, economic. The blame was hardly all the Protestants'; there were Catholic intransigents enough. But the Protestants had the power in the North and used it to create a mean, unjust and sectarian state.

It is almost an obscene sight now to see the Unionist leader, Brian Faulkner, making claims for British sympathy. It was Faulkner who convinced the government in London last August to intern suspected Catholic terrorists without trial—a policy of political and moral disaster.

Internment was supposed to reduce the violence. Its efficacy in that regard is indicated in one simple set of figures: Deaths in the two years from the start of the troubles until last August, 63. Deaths in the eight months since internment started, 238.

Moreover, internment completely alienated the Catholic community. Perhaps worst of all were the brutal methods used in questioning internees: While they went on, they suggested that the British were ready to lose their own souls to preserve the Protestant supremacy in Ulster.

The significance of what Heath has done now is that he has stood up to the Protestants. But that, to repeat, is only the beginning. If the process he has begun does not lead to a viable political system, it will be seen—soon—to fail.

Two Choices

Essentially, Britain has two broad choices.

One is to aim for eventual reunification of Ireland. That would mean seeking ways of collaboration and joint action with the Republic—as indeed the original partition plan of 1920 envisaged. The idea is anathema to the Protestants, but there could be ways of reassuring them. For example, the magazine *New Society* has put forward an ingenious proposal to let the people of Ulster choose their citizenship, British or Irish, and elect representatives to the parliaments in London and Dublin.

The other choice is what many Protestants now say they want: To integrate Northern Ireland completely into the United Kingdom, as if it were Wales. Many Conservatives would find that idea appealing, perhaps Heath among them; in an interview just five weeks ago he dismissed the idea of a united Ireland as unrealistic.

But there is all that history to caution that a piece of Britain encamped in Ireland will not work. In 1920 Winston Churchill appealed to the Ulstermen not to stay out of an all-Irish parliament. Ulster, he said, "cannot impose a permanent veto on the nation, nor could it, he added, 'obstruct forever the reconciliation between the British and Irish democracies.'"

Letters

Monetary Reform

Your editorial entitled "The Urgency of Monetary Reform" (March 16, 1972) suggests that "only the United States can provide the leadership required" to achieve the badly needed reform. But such leadership will only be possible if the United States provides a leader who will command world respect. It is today universally recognized that John Connally, Washington's chief spokesman and negotiator in these matters, has irrevocably lost the respect of those countries which hold the high cards in the world monetary game.

Any plan put forward to the world by him is doomed to failure. You simply cannot expect men like Karl Schiller, Anthony Barber, or Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to listen any longer to a man like Connally, whom the London Times reports that even Henry Kissinger purportedly alleges as "an intellect one-quarter of an inch deep."

If the United States desires to lead international monetary reform, the first concrete step to-

ward this end must be the replacement of Mr. Connally as secretary of the Treasury.

HARRY D. SCHULTZ,
London.

Busing Issue

I do not recall ever reading in any editorial, magazine article or newspaper column, or hearing in any debate—live or on TV or radio—a single thought given to the disservice to white children in regard to one important aspect of the busing controversy.

In the United States, the white child of today must be properly prepared to live in an adult world of racial balances and understandings very different from that of his parents. If the white child is insulated from the black child he will be as incapable of coping with his future adult world as the black child. This lack of preparedness is no less criminal for the white child than it is for the black.

JEANNE GYMES,
Athens.

Solzhenitsyn Interview

'This Program to Suffocate Me...'

THIS is a partial text of the comments of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn made in a Moscow apartment on March 30 during an interview with Robert G. Kaiser, of The Washington Post, and Hedrick Smith, of The New York Times. The text is as recorded by Mr. Kaiser, who rearranged some of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's remarks so that comments on a single subject appear as a unit. Interpretations by Mr. Kaiser appear in brackets.

A kind of forbidden, contaminated zone has been created around my family, and to this day, there are people in Ryazan [where Solzhenitsyn used to live] who were dismissed from their jobs for having visited my house a few years ago. A corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, T. Timofeyev, who is director of a Moscow institute, became so scared when he found out that a mathematician working under him was my wife that he dismissed her with unseemly haste, although this was just after she had given birth and contrary to all laws...

It happens that an informant [for his new book on the history of pre-revolutionary Russia] met with me. We work all hour or two and as soon as he leaves my house, he will be closely followed, as if he were a state criminal, and they will investigate his background, and then go on to find out who this man meets, and then, in turn, who that person is meeting.

Of course they cannot do this with everyone. The state security people have their schedule, and their own profound reasoning. On some days, there is no surveillance at all, or only superficial surveillance. On other days, they hang around, for example when Heinrich Boll came to see me [he is a German writer who recently visited Moscow]. They will put a car in front of each of the two approaches [to the courtyard of the apartment house where he stays in Moscow] with three men in each car—and they don't work only one shift. Then off they go after my visitors, or they trail people who leave on foot.

And if you consider that they listen around the clock to telephone conversations and conversations in my home, they analyze recording tapes and all correspondence, and then collect and compare all these data in some vast premises—and these people are not underlings—you know, they are the best of the best, many of them in the prime of life and strength, who could be better occupied with productive work for the benefit of the fatherland, are busy with my friends and me, and keep inventing enemies.

And still others are trying to dig up things in my background, or are being sent abroad to confuse the publication of my books. Solzhenitsyn books has appeared in the West. And some individual draws up and manages this program to suffocate me.

Tracing the Stages

They decided to suffocate me in 1965. They confiscated my archives and were horrified at my writings about the labor camp years, as if these writings carried the imprint of the condemned. If these had been the Stalin era, nothing could have been simpler. I would have been executed. But after the 20th and 22nd Congresses [Communist party congresses which were important stages of Khrushchev's de-Stalinization campaign] things were more complicated.

First they decided to keep me quiet. The idea was that not a line would be written about me, no one would ever mention my name, even to curse it, and after a few years I would be forgotten. And then, take me away. [In Russian, *tyuda ubrat*]. But this was already the time of *samizdat* [the underground distribution of hand-typed manuscripts—literally "self-publication"] and my books were spreading through the country, and were going abroad. There was no way to keep me quiet.

At that point they started—and they continue to this day—to slander me behind closed doors. It is almost impossible for a westerner to imagine how this works.

We have throughout this country an established network of party and public indoctrination, and a lecture network. There is no institution or military unit, no district capital or state farm where lecturers and propagandists do not give speeches according to a schedule, and all of them, everywhere, at the same time, say one and the same thing based on instructions from a single headquarters. These instructions may come in different versions for the capitals, for provincial centers, for the army, for academic institutions, and so on. Since these lectures are attended only by the staff members of the institution or people living in a particular area, they may be considered closed, or they are closed outright. Sometimes the audience, even scientific workers, may be instructed to put away their notebooks and pens. Any kind of information, any kind of slogan can be disseminated in this network.

Since 1966, the orders have gone out to talk about me: First, that I was imprisoned under Stalin for something serious [in fact he was imprisoned for writing critically in a letter of "The Man in the Mustache"]; that I was improperly rehabilitated, that my literary works are criminal, and so forth. As it happens, the lecturers themselves never in their lives read those works, because the authorities were afraid to let them have them. The lecturers were simply ordered to talk that way...

The lectures are attended only

by the insiders. On the surface, it's a peaceful paradise [i.e., the Soviet Union] with no defamation whatever, while irrefutable slander is poured over the country [in these lectures]. You can't travel to all the cities, you are not admitted into closed lecture halls, there are thousands of these lectures. There is nobody to explain to, and this slander takes hold of people's minds.

You're wondering how I know all this? We live in a new era, in different times. Both from the provinces and in Moscow, a great deal reaches me. In these times, all these lectures, even the most closed, are attended by my well-wishers, and that, on a certain day, in a certain auditorium, lecturer so-and-so told such-and-such a lie and stupidity about me. I jot down the most striking. They might come in handy some day. I might confront one of the lecturers with it. Perhaps the time will come in our country when they will personally answer for this in court.

Did any of Solzhenitsyn's supporters object to what they thought were distortions in these lectures?

This is still impossible in our country. No one dares to stand up and object to a party propagandist, because if he does, the next day he may lose his job and even his freedom. There were even cases when my name was used as a piece of limousine paper to check the loyalty of applicants for graduate fellowships or some desirable position. They would be asked, have you ever read Solzhenitsyn? What do you think of him? The fate of the applicant would depend on the reply.

In these lectures they talk a lot of nonsense. At one time they kept harping on my family life, without knowing what they were talking about, and they did it at the lowest gutter level. One begins to wonder about the level of employment in this country, and about what people are being paid for, if not only market women but also paid propagandists in the system of political indoctrination start holding forth about someone's marriage and the birth and baptism of a son. [Solzhenitsyn is not yet fully divorced from his first wife, though he will be soon. His second wife gave birth to his son Hermolai fifteen months ago.]

There was a time when they liked to play around with my patronymic, "Ismayevich" [which translates as "son of Ismail"]. They used to say, in passing, "Incidentally, his real name is Solzhenitsyn or Solzhenitsky" [Ismael was the word used by Jewish to Russian], but of course that doesn't make any difference in our country.

There was one serious charge that always got the attention of the listeners: Traitor to his country. In general in our country, we seem to bait people not with arguments, but with the most primitive labels, the coarsest names, and also the simplest, designed, as they say, to arouse the fury of the masses. In the '20s it was "counter-revolutionary"; in the '30s, "enemy of the people." Since the '40s, "traitor to the country."

You should have seen how they leaped through my military record, how they tried to establish that I might have been a prisoner of war for at least a day or two like Ivan Denisovich, that would have been a real find! [The hero of Solzhenitsyn's short novel, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," was sent to a labor camp after the war simply because he had been a prisoner of the Nazis.]

Actually, behind closed doors, you can make a public man believe any lie, and for years in lecture halls far and wide, throughout the country, they would say, "Solzhenitsyn voluntarily gave himself up to the Germans—no, he surrendered a whole battery. And he served as a policeman in the occupied territory, i.e., for the Germans or, even better, he fought with Vlasov, [A.A. Vlasov, the Russian general who collaborated with Hitler after being captured by the Germans in 1942. Even better—he worked right in the Gestapo!]

Under the Crust

On the surface, everything is quiet, no demonstration, but under the crust is the cancer of discontent. On one occasion, when Novy Mir held a readers' conference in Novosibirsk, someone sent a note up to Tvardovsky: "How could you let a member of the Gestapo be published in your magazine?" [The only important works of Solzhenitsyn that have been published in the Soviet Union appeared in the early 1960s in Novy Mir, a monthly literary journal, then edited by his friend, the poet Alexander Tvardovsky. Tvardovsky died in December and at the time Solzhenitsyn blamed his death on literary bureaucrats who took the editorship of Novy Mir away from him.]

Public opinion throughout the country was thus being fully prepared for any action against me. As it happened, the Soviet press had to acknowledge that my military record was unblemished. The fog was hanging there without rain, and it started to clear away.

At that point began a new campaign of accusations that I supposedly sent "Cancer Ward" to the West, and behind closed doors the lies started all over again, to the effect that somewhere along the border—no one said where—a friend of mine had been detained—again no names—and a suitcase with a double bottom had been seized from him containing my writings—again, no titles. This nonsense was seriously proclaimed throughout the land, and people were horrified at the thought of what a villain I was. Again there was talk about his traitor to his country.

And after I had been expelled from the Union of Writers [in November, 1969], there were open hints that I should get out of the country, to justify the charge of traitor to his country.

Then the fuss began around the Nobel Prize [which he won in 1970]. Now the word from the speakers' platforms was: "The Nobel Prize is a Judas payment for betrayal of one's country." I keep repeating this without saying whether this might be a shadow, say, on Pablo Neruda [the Chilean Marxist poet who won the prize in 1971]. In effect they were unreservedly insulting all Nobel laureates and the very institution of the Nobel Prize.

The only thing I have not been charged with so far is having personally sent "August," [the book which will be published in this issue in September], to the West. I recently wrote too much sense to accuse me of that. But here again, the honest Literaturnaya Gazeta [a weekly paper] does some editing, innocent like all of its editing, by saying "Solzhenitsyn promptly sent the manuscript abroad." Oh no, that's not a lie. They just omit a small point, to wit: that he sent it abroad after he had offered the manuscript to seven Soviet publishers. . . . Not one of them wanted to take the manuscript. It is hard to let alone if it is given for through it. No one answered by letter. No one asked to see the manuscript.

'An Alien Fog'

The plan is either to drive me out of society or out of the country, throw me in a ditch, or send me to Siberia, or to have me disappear "in an alien fog," as they write.

In general, in all this defamation we see only the stupidity and shortsightedness of those who direct it. They refuse to acknowledge the complexity and richness of history in its diversity. All they are concerned with is to silence all the voices that they find unpleasant to the ear, is that deprive them of today's tranquility. And they don't worry about the future. By silencing Solzhenitsyn, Novy Mir and Tvardovsky, they themselves have made poorer, they were made blind, and they refuse to understand their loss.

The study of Russian history, which has now led me back to the end of the last century, has shown me how valuable peaceful outlets are for a country, and how important it is that authority—no matter how autocratic and unlimited—should listen with good will to society, and that society should assume the real position of power; how important it would be to have righteousness, not strength and violence, guide the country.

It is obvious that this study of history helped me discern more clearly the fundamental line in Tvardovsky's activities. As, even a soft, admonishing voice is no longer tolerable, and has to be silenced, as his. Just look how compliantly, how benevolently Sakharov and Gorenko speak out recently. Neither was he dropped dead, shut up. I don't know Sakharov, a brilliant physicist, a member of the official "Committee for Human Rights." Gen. Piotr G. Gromyko is seriously ill, reportedly in a mental hospital, where he was sent for his protest activities. . . . That is where we find the shallowness and meanness of those who direct the campaign against me. It really never occurs to them that a writer who thinks differently from the majority of society represents an asset to that society, and not a disgrace or a defect.

Obituaries

Gil Hodges, 47, Manager Of Mets, Baseball Slugger

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI)—Gil Hodges, manager of the New York Mets baseball team, died yesterday in West Palm Beach, Fla., after a heart attack. The former star first baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Los Angeles Dodgers was 47 years old and would have had a birthday tomorrow.

Mr. Hodges, who had a history of heart trouble, collapsed and died after playing a round of golf.

A 6-foot-2-inch, 210-pounder with a brute's physique, he was a gentle giant in private, but an exhorter in a baseball suit. For 16 seasons, he was one of the most graceful first-basemen in the major leagues and one of the most feared hitters. He started with the Dodgers in 1947, then played 3,006 games with them and 65 with the Mets. He hit 273 with 1,274 runs batted in and 870 home runs—14 of them with the bases loaded, a record for the National League.

He appeared in seven World Series and six all-star games, and then settled into a career as a manager with the Washington Senators and the Mets.

Known as "Nice Guy" for all his success in the game, Gil Hodges became best known as the "nice guy" who finished first, the hero of "Fishbush," the devoted family man. He was born April 4, 1924, in Princeton, Ind., attended St. Joseph's College in that state

and in 1948 was signed by the Dodgers.

Except for one game at third base that summer, he did not become a regular member of the Dodgers until 1947. He spent most of the intervening time in the Marines, serving in the Pacific at Pearl Harbor, Okinawa and Timor. Don Hoak, who became his teammate with the Dodgers later, remembered that "We kept hearing stories about this big guy from Indiana who killed Japs with his bare hands."

Mr. Hodges spent the 1946 season at Newport News, Va., in the Piedmont League as a catcher. In 1947 he joined the Dodgers, caught 28 games, gradually yielded his spot to Roy Campanella and in 1948 took over at first base.

He rapidly established himself as one of the surest fielders in baseball history and as a slugger for the potent Dodger teams of Campanella, Duke Snider, Pee Wee Reese, Jackie Robinson, Pete Reiser, Carl Furillo and Cookie Lavagetto.

Bought for \$75,000 when the Dodgers migrated to Los Angeles after the 1957 season, Mr. Hodges went with them. When the Mets were organized in 1962, they bought him for \$75,000 and for part of two seasons he helped them revive memories of the good old days of National League baseball in New York.

He became the Mets' manager in 1968 after spending five years in a similar capacity with the Washington Senators. On Sept. 24, 1968, he suffered a heart attack during the second inning of a game in Atlanta. He recovered and one year, to the day, later, the Mets clinched the National League's Eastern Division championship.

Within a few weeks, the Mets had added the pennant and the World Series—a year after they had finished ninth.

George Dewey Clyde

SALT LAKE CITY, April 3 (AP)—Former Gov. George Dewey Clyde of Utah, 73, died here yesterday. He served two terms, from 1956 to 1964.

As governor, Mr. Clyde waged an eight-year feud with Utah schoolteachers over the state's education program, culminating in the country's first statewide teachers' strike, in May, 1964. The issue was his refusal to increase money for schools, saying the state could not afford it.

Mr. Clyde retired from a consulting engineering firm two years ago. An educator and engineer, he was associated with Utah State University for 22 years, specializing in irrigation, agriculture and water development.

Hein Domgoergen

COLOGNE, April 3 (UPI)—A former European middleweight champion, Hein Domgoergen, 73, died early yesterday after a long illness.

He won the European title in 1931 in a decision over Földi Steinbach of Austria. He had a 104-17-10 record as a professional.

Burdell Ellington

BOCA RATON, Fla., April 3 (UPI)—Former Gov. Burdell Ellington of Tennessee, 63, died today. He served two terms, from 1959 to 1963 and from 1967 to 1971.

Mr. Ellington collapsed and died while playing golf at a country club here, where he had an apartment. Mr. Ellington was also a troubleshooter for the President during the Johnson administration.

Sir Eric Seal

LONDON, April 3—Sir Eric Seal, 73, who was principal private secretary to Sir Winston Churchill when he was first lord of the Admiralty and later prime minister, died Friday.

Sir Eric was also deputy secretary at the Ministry of Works from 1951 to 1959. He was trained as an engineer and served in the Royal Air Force as an officer in World War I. He entered the civil service in 1921 as an assistant examiner in the Patent Office. He became principal private secretary to the first lord of the Admiralty in 1938. On the first day of World War II, Sir Winston became first lord and Sir Eric served as his private secretary both at the Admiralty and later at 10 Downing Street.

In 1941, Sir Eric was named deputy secretary of the Admiralty for North America to coordinate Lend Lease shipments. After the war, he held important civil service posts in the Control Commission for Germany, the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Works.

Claude Bartlett

LONDON, April 3—Claude Bartlett, 74, former president of the Confederation of Health Service Employees and chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, died Saturday.

Mr. Bartlett had served in hospital work since his youth. In 1919, he joined the National Asylum Workers Union, which eventually merged with other unions to form the Confederation of Health Service Employees. He joined the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in 1948 and was elected chairman of the council in 1959. He was also a member of the General Nursing Council.

Gen. Halder had clashed earlier with the "Führer" because of the general's objections to what he considered Hitler's interference in the army's war policies. Hitler cashiered him in the fall of 1942 and Gen. Halder, under constant surveillance by the Gestapo, retired to the Bavarian Alpine village of Obersiebenbrunn. He was arrested when his knowledge of the bomb plot was discovered and he was arrested.



Gil Hodges

Gen. Halder, 87, Dies; Led Nazi Armies

ASCHAU, West Germany, April 3 (UPI)—Col. Gen. Franz Halder, 87, who as chief of the German Army's general staff planned the Nazi blitzkrieg victories at the start of World War II, died here Saturday night.

A spokesman for the general's family said Gen. Halder died at his home at Aschau, bordering Bavaria's Chiemsee lake.

Gen. Halder is regarded by historians as the main architect of Nazi Germany's swift takeover of Poland, the Low Countries, France, the Balkans, Norway and Denmark and for the German advance to the gates of Moscow. At the height of his career, after the fall of France, Hitler promoted him to colonel-general, equivalent to a U.S. four-star general and only a step below field marshal.

But Gen. Halder finished the war in disgrace, confined with his family to a concentration camp at Flossenbürg. He was accused of having known of the July 20, 1944, bomb plot which almost killed Hitler.

Cashiered by Hitler

Gen. Halder had clashed earlier with the "Führer" because of the general's objections to what he considered Hitler's interference in the army's war policies. Hitler cashiered him in the fall of 1942 and Gen. Halder, under constant surveillance by the Gestapo, retired to the Bavarian Alpine village of Obersiebenbrunn. He was arrested when his knowledge of the bomb plot was discovered and he was arrested.

Advancing American troops liberated the general from the Flossenbürg concentration camp in 1945.

He was held by U.S. authorities or two years at Neustadt near Würzburg where he directed a research team of former high-ranking German officers writing a World War II history for the Americans. Because of Gen. Halder's anti-Nazi record, the Allies never indicted him as a war criminal.

Gen. Halder was born June 30, 1884, at Würzburg. At the outbreak of World War I, he had risen to the rank of captain.

When Hitler scrapped the Versailles Treaty and started building his war machine, Gen. Halder was named chief quartermaster of the general staff in 1937. In February, 1938, he was named a general of artillery. Ten months later he became chief of staff.



A MOD JESUS—20,000 Rio de Janeiro posters showing Jesus in modern shirt and necktie saying "Discover the Happiness of Serving," have caused a sensation throughout the country. Even though it was the Roman Catholic bishops who distributed them for a confraternity campaign, reception is still mixed. One churchgoer said: "Jesus is wearing sinner's clothes."

E. German Guard Flees to Freedom

BAD HERSFELD, Germany, April 3 (AP)—An East German soldier escaped across a mine field into West Germany over the Easter holiday, police reported today.

They said the 20-year-old refugee knew the area well from his previous border patrol duties. He arrived in full uniform but without weapons.

Health Authorities Confident of Preventing Spread

U.S. Smallpox Alert Follows Policy of Few Vaccinations

By Harry Schwartz
NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI)—An alert was declared last week at all ports of the United States to prevent the entry of smallpox during an epidemic in Yugoslavia.

Ironically, the alert was declared almost exactly six months after the U.S. Public Health Service recommended that routine smallpox vaccinations be abandoned—even for children.

Vaccinations were recommended only for health personnel who may come into contact with smallpox victims and for people going to areas where the disease is known to be present.

Smallpox is caused by a virus and is highly contagious, spreading either by close contact with a victim or by contact with utensils, bedclothes or other objects used by him. Many cases begin seven to 21 days after infection with such severe symptoms as fever, vomiting, headache and back pain.

Several days after the onset of the disease the characteristic skin rash appears. It then turns into blisters which eventually leave pock-marked skin.

Dreaded Disease

In past centuries, smallpox was one of the most dreaded and deadly diseases known. Historians believe that the ravages of smallpox among American Indians after the disease was brought here by Europeans was a key factor in the relatively easy conquest of the hemisphere by white men.

Even now smallpox is still endemic in some African countries, Indonesia and the Indian subcontinent. In Bangladesh,

there have been reports that more than 700 persons have recently died of the disease.

The spread of mass vaccinations has eliminated smallpox from most areas of the world. A current drive by the World Health Organization aims to eliminate the disease by 1976.

The progress so far achieved is suggested by estimates that last year there may have been 100,000 cases in the world as compared with one million cases five years ago.

The current Yugoslavian epidemic illustrates, however, the difficulties in wiping out smallpox completely. Yugoslavia had

had no smallpox epidemic for several decades. Then earlier this year a Yugoslav Moslem went on a religious pilgrimage to the Middle East and visited Iraq, where he apparently became infected.

He did not exhibit signs of smallpox until he was back in Yugoslavia and had had contact with many people. By last week the country had recorded more than 140 cases and more than 20 deaths and had begun a frantic effort to vaccinate hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs.

A similar emergency vaccination program was begun in West Germany when a Yugoslav

worker there, newly returned from his homeland, came down with smallpox in Hannover.

For U.S. Public Health Service officials, the European outbreak and the problem of preventing its spread to this country provide an unexpectedly early test of their policy to end routine vaccinations. The service estimates that this country will import a case of smallpox once every 12 years. Actually, the United States has not had a case since 1949.

If a smallpox victim does arrive here, the public health authorities will quarantine him and any people who have had close contact with him. And they will vaccinate all people who might possibly contract the disease.

The reason for ending routine vaccination was the evidence that while smallpox has been wiped out in this country, accidents following vaccination have resulted in the deaths of between six and nine Americans annually, while 400 to 500 more have suffered serious complications. In the last six months, it is estimated, the number of smallpox vaccinations in this country has declined by 75 percent.

Because the nonvaccination policy is still new, the overwhelming majority of Americans have been vaccinated and have some protection, though normally that protection is fully effective for only a few years. But as routine vaccinations are no longer performed, there will be an increasing number of Americans who will have had no prior contact with smallpox or the vaccine.

Public health authorities here say that they will be prepared with sufficient quantities of vaccine if the disease enters.

Yugoslavia Gives Smallpox Shots To 5 Million, Reports 23d Death

BEIGRADE, April 3 (UPI)—More than a quarter of Yugoslavia's 20 million people have been vaccinated against smallpox, which has now taken 23 lives, health authorities said today.

As health controls were in-

creased, policemen at roadblocks on main roads leading to Belgrade inoculated all travellers not carrying valid vaccination certificates.

Mobile medical units toured towns and villages throughout the countryside and temporary vaccination centers, set up at hospitals, clinics and factories, worked from dawn to dusk.

Health authorities said 148 persons had some down with smallpox. Hundreds more have been quarantined.

Cases Rise in Syria

DAMASCUS, April 3 (UPI)—The number of smallpox cases reported in the eastern region of Syria has reached 26, the Health Ministry said today. There have been no deaths as a result of the outbreak, the ministry added.

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exclusive to TWA passengers. You'll be offered the choice of three meals in economy, for example. Most airlines give no choice. And you'll have the choice of two films. Most airlines show one, or none. Then we have a new terminal in New York (for TWA passengers only), with

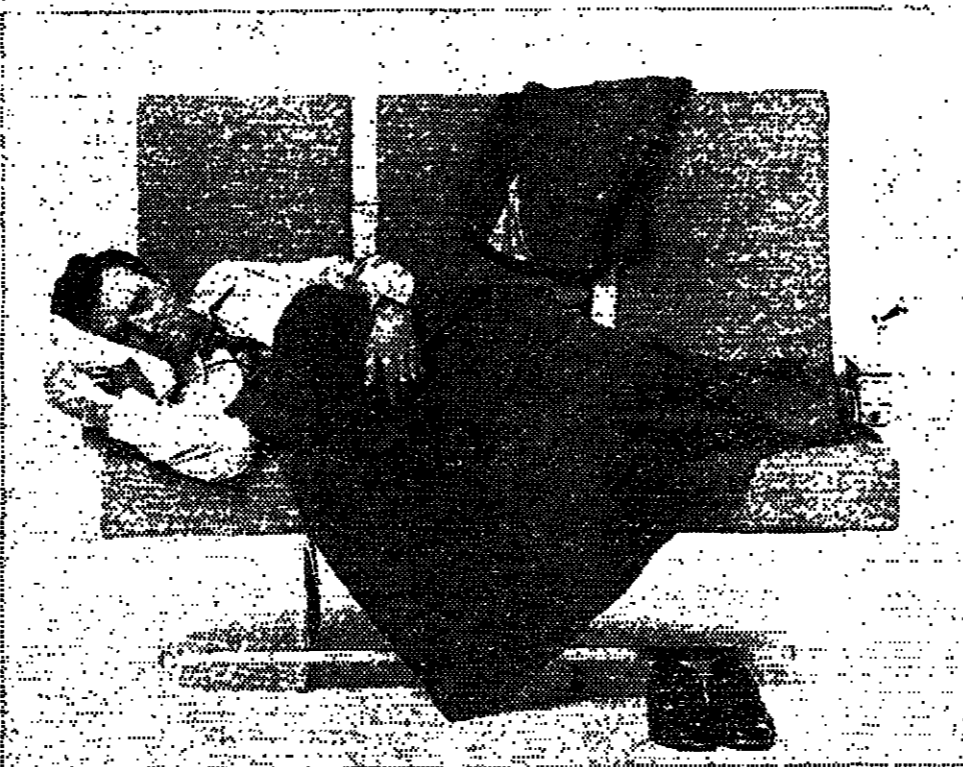
its own customs and immigration. Most airlines, twenty nine to be precise, still share one old terminal. However, we feel it's our 707 twin seat that may tempt you to try TWA next time you fly to America. If so we're sure it's our total Ambassador Service that will make you fly back with us.



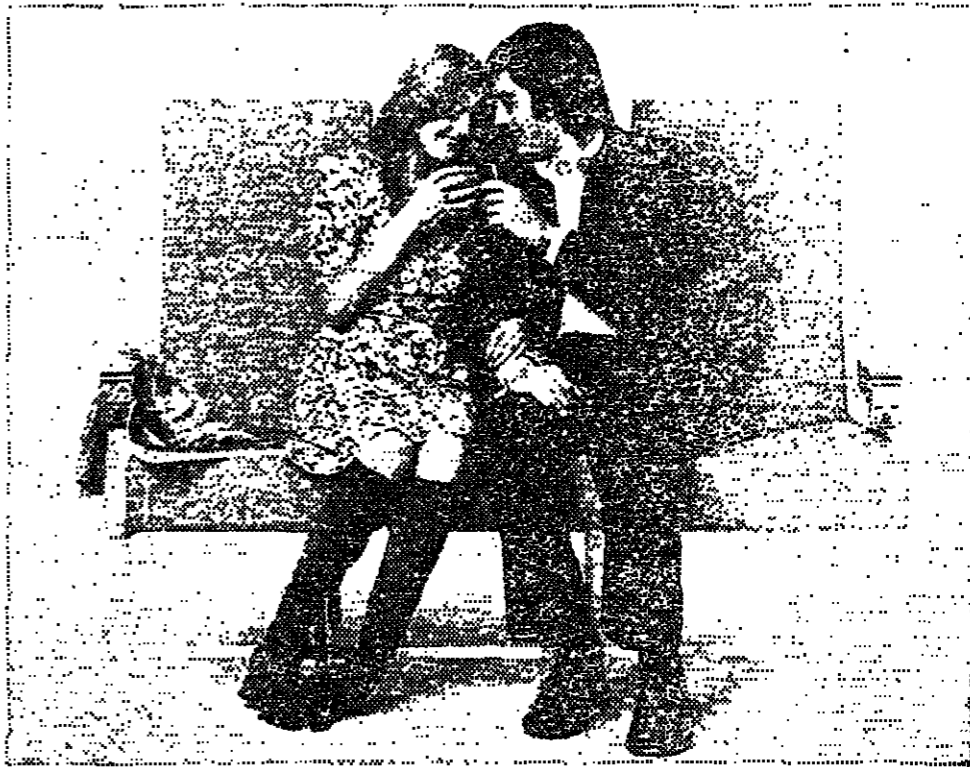
It can be three across, like the seats on other airlines' 707's.



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It can even be a couch when the plane's not full.



Alternatively, it can add a new dimension to in-flight entertainment.



*IATA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

Bring Me a Unicorn.	1
Lindbergh	1
The Double-Cross System.	1
Masterman	1
Souls on Fire, Wiesel	1
Buying Country Property	10
Pills	10
(These statistics are for the year 1934)	

Vesco Quits IOS, Sells 38% Interest to Officers

FAIRFIELD, N.J., April 3 (AP)—International Controls Corp. (ICC) said yesterday that it has sold its 38 percent interest in IOS Ltd., the Geneva-based company of mutual funds, to officers of the company.

At Robert L. Vesco's resignation of his posts with IOS and subsidiaries, Mr. Vesco, chairman of ICC, had been chairman of IOS.

ICC said, however, it will retain its 22 percent interest in IOS. ICC said it will retain 38 percent in Value Capital, both of which were spun off from IOS as subsidiaries in the last year.

The transaction was effected through the sale of two consolidated subsidiaries: ICC Investment Ltd. and Hemisphere Financial Services Ltd., to four

present members of IOS Management: Norman F. Leblanc, executive vice-president and senior financial officer; Ulrich J. Schickel, a director; and Stanley Chase, investment manager.

The transaction, ICC said, was a notes and cash, plus the assumption of certain existing obligations of the two unconsolidated subsidiaries involved.

At the time of the sale the subsidiaries held 17.8 million IOS shares and six million common shares, representing 1.77 percent of IOS.

ICC said that, prior to the sale, the two subsidiaries had transferred to it the investment they held in International Bancorp. of Value Capital. It said that addition to Mr. Vesco, all IOS officers holding positions in IOS or subsidiaries have resigned their posts.

As part of the transaction, ICC said, Mr. Vesco will provide consulting services without competition to the new management company "for a reasonable period of time."

The sale of its interest in IOS is almost a year after the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) began an investigation of relations between the two concerns. The SEC staff concluded that the relationship violated a 1967 consent order barring IOS and its "affiliates" from engaging in activities regulated by the SEC.

ICC, a diversified electronics manufacturer, maintained that it is not subject to the 1967 order. Mr. Vesco's interest in IOS first came to public attention in the summer of 1970 when ICC announced it was arranging a \$5 million loan to IOS, which was then extending financial difficulties.

Japan's Reserves Rise
TOKYO, April 3 (AP)—Japan's reserves of gold and foreign currency totaled \$16.83 billion at the end of March, up \$15 billion from the preceding year, the Finance Ministry said.

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Business in the Common Market

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

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Unilever Called The 7th Member

against community institutions is that they tend to be too lenient toward industry in the anti-trust field.

With a staff of 65 trustbusters, against 600 in the U.S. Justice Department, the commission enforces anti-trust provisions of the Treaty of Rome, which set up the EEC. It has moved somewhat more actively since 1970, among other things acting against restrictive price agreements in the pharmaceutical industry and seeking to block a Dutch acquisition by Continental Can Co.

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14 - 25 April 1972

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 3. — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:				Aug				Sep				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Mar							
Commodity and unit				Mon.				Year ago																											
FOODS																				SOYBEAN MEAL															
Cocoa Acra, lb.				.39				27½				May				66.30				95.85				95.65											
Coffee 4 Santos lb.				1.46				.45				Jul				76.80				77.50				96.30				95.15							
TEXTILES																																			
Fringed 40x40 36½ yd.				.38				1.64				Aug				96.35				92.69				93.80				95.75							
MINERALS																																			
Green sulfate (plat.) ton.				126.00				101.00				Nov				94.25				92.05				90.40				89.40							
Lead 2, Finty Phila. ton.				79.50				74.50				Dec				90.25				90.25				92.25				90.25				89.90			
Steel scrap No. 1 Pits				3.30				37.50				Jan				88.00				85.00				83.00				82.00				81.00			
Lead spot lb.				.15				.15				Feb				87.40				87.40				87.25				86.75				86.25			
Copper elec. lb.				.25½-1.35				1.83				b-bid; a-asked; n-nominal.																							
Zinc 50 lb. tier				1.30				1.53				SILVER																							
Zinc E. S. L. basis lb.				.37-15				.15				Apr				1.50				1.61				1.58				1.60				1.59			
Silver N.Y. oz.				1.80½				1.74				May				1.62				1.65				1.62				1.60				1.58			
COMMODITY INDICES																																			
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).				355.8				376.0				Jun				1.64				1.64				1.62				1.62				1.62			
*Nominal				*Asked								Jul				1.65				1.65				1.63				1.63				1.63			
NEW YORK FUTURES																																			
April 3, '72												LIVE BEEF CATTLE																							
World sugar No. 11: Clocod.												Apr				34.67				35.43				34.50				34.60							
Wool: May 28.5 lb. July 28.0 lb.												Jun				37.35				32.90				32.65				30.77							
Cocoa: May 25.31, July 25.40, Sept. 25.58, Dec. 27.54, March '73 27.77, May '73 28.12.												Oct				32.57				32.49				32.58				33.10				32.30			
Copper: May 28.00, July 28.40, Sept. 28.50, Oct. 31.10, Dec. 31.40, Jan. '73 31.50, March '73 31.75, May '73 32.00.												Dec				32.20				32.40				32.20				32.30				32.35			
Orange juice (frozen concentrated): May 49.40, July 48.40 b. Sept. 48.30 b. Nov. 46.45, Jan. '73 45.85, March '73 45.75.												Feb				32.40				32.47				32.37				32.37				32.40			
Soybean: April 2.74, May 3.22, Silver: April 160.00, May 160.70, July 162.30, Sept. 163.30, Dec. 165.00, Jan. '73 165.00, March '73 164.80, May '73 170.00, July '73 172.30.												b-bid; a-asked; n-nominal.																							
(a) asked; (b) bid; (c) nominal.												SHELL EGGS																							
COTTON No. 2																																			
May				41.10				41.00				40.42				40.50				—				—				—							
Jul				40.65				40.45				40.12				40.12				—				—				—							
Oct				36.50				36.50				36.10				36.10				—				—				—							
Dec				35.50				35.50				35.22				35.22				—				—				—							
Mar				34.50				34.50				34.25				34.25				—				—				—							
May				32.37				32.37				32.37				32.37				—				—				—							
Jul				32.37				32.37				32.37				32.37				—				—				—							
b-bid.																																			
CHICAGO FUTURES																																			
Prev.												PROZEN CORN BELLIES																							
Open High Low Close Close												May				37.40				37.40				37.40				37.40							
WHEAT																																			

May	1.24%	1.24%	1.23%	1.23%	1.24%
Jul	1.28%	1.28%	1.27%	1.27%	1.28%
Sep	1.27%	1.27%	1.26%	1.26%	1.27%
Dec	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%	1.27%

SOYBEANS

May	3.63	3.43%	3.47%	3.42%	3.43%
Jul	3.47%	3.41	3.41	3.40%	3.41%
Aug	3.47	3.49	3.45	3.45%	3.47%
Sep	3.29	3.31	3.29	3.29	3.31
Nov	3.17	3.17	3.18%	3.15%	3.16%
Jan	3.20%	3.21	3.20	3.20	3.21%
Mar	3.24%	3.24%	3.22%	3.23%	3.24%

SOYBEAN OIL

May	11.85	11.85	11.78	11.83	11.83
Jul	11.92	11.94	11.87	11.94	11.95

Feb 29%; March 27; May 0; July 0.

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Closing prices on April 3, 1972				High Low Last Ch'ge				High Low Last Ch'ge					
1751 Airtel	8	7 7/8	7 7/8	- 1/4	490 Kaiser	4.90	4.80	4.85	1255 Raychem	1.25	1.20	- 0.01	
200 Acklands	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	- 1/4	495 Labat J	4.22	4.22	4.22	1475 Sherritt	16.00	15.20	- 0.80	
200 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	1700 Lac Oni Com	3.55	3.30	3.55	+ .25	16650 Sinter	2.32	2.20	- .12
423 Alfa G A	53 1/2	53	53	- 1/4	1700 Lohaw A	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	- 1/4	400 Sullivan S	3.10	3.10	0.00
1650 Algoma	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	- 1/4	1420 Lohaw B	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	- 1/4	425 Tesc B	4.85	4.80	- .05
200 Alusac Int	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	- 1/4	2650 MacAla B1	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4	2612 Un Shcor	1.25	1.15	- .10
384 Alt Sdg	7	7	7	+ 1/4	2070 MacAla B2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	- 1/4	400 Unp Can	2.19	2.11	- .08
1843 Bk Nova S	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	- 1/4	2070 MacAla B3	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	- 1/4	16200 W Almes	3.95	3.90	- .05
5133 Bell Can	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 1/4	1632 Morse A	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	- 1/4	16230 YK Bear	4.20	4.10	- .10
124 B C Forest	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	- 1/4	5140 Morse B	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	- 1/4				
1300 Bell Can	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	- .05	5140 Morse C	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	- 1/4				
164 B P Can	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	- 1/4	4425 Nor Cil G	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1/4				
200 Bams	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	- 1/4	4425 Nor Cil H	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1/4				
3995 Cals Pow	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	- 1/4	4425 Nor Cil I	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	- 1/4				
100 Can Pack	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	- 1/4	1500 Ochawo	6	6	6	- 1/4				
100 Can Perm	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	- 1/4	2225 Red Shaw	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4				
100 Can Malt	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	- 1/4	200 Rothman	17	17	17	- 1/4				
100 Can Malt	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	- 1/4	200 Scotts Rest	17	17	17	- 1/4				
100 Cdn Cde S	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	- 1/4	28255 Secur Cap	5.37	4.90	5.37	+ .47				
100 Cdn Cde S	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	- 1/4	28255 Secur Cap A	5.37	4.90	5.37	+ .47				
637 Cdn Ind Gas	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	- 1/4	1400 Simpo Ind	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	- 1/4				
35 Cdn Tire	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	- 1/4	130 Simstair A	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	- 1/4				
285 Cdn Tire	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	- 1/4	130 Simstair B	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	- 1/4				
100 Cmwth H Inns	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
20045 Can Build	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
100 Can Const	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
150 Crush Int	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1484					5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1484 Dom Fdrs	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1784 Dom Stores	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
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1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
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1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
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1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
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1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	5630 Shell Can	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	- 1/4				
1000 Agri Ind	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4</									

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703	CAE Ind	27	6 1/4	7 1/4	5 1/2	31.12	31.12	31.12	+12
704	Con Cement	2076	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
705	Con Power	2076	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
5335	Common BM	11	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
332	Con	27	6 1/4	7 1/4	5 1/2	31.12	31.12	31.12	+12
1	Con Zell A	17	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
533	Dorn Text	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
533	Dorn Text	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
50	Gaz Meiro	54	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
23	Veeco	220	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
23	Veeco	220	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
193	Molson B	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
2085	Power Co	10	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
190	Royal Bank	32	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
392	Royal Trust	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
192	Strenberg A	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
10	Super Elec	300	3 00	3 00	3 00	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
688	Tele Ind	20	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12
70	Zeissler	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	1.08	1.08	1.08	+12

703 CAE Ind 27 6 1/4 7 1/4 5 1/2 31.12 31.12 31.12 +12

704 Con Cement 2076 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2 1.08 1.08 1.08 +12

705 Con Power 2076 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2 1.08 1.08 1.08 +12

5335 Common BM 11 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 1.08 1.08 1.08 +12

332 Con 27 6 1/4 7 1/4 5 1/2 31.12 31.12 31.12 +12

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192 Strenberg A 26 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2 1.08 1.08 1.08 +12

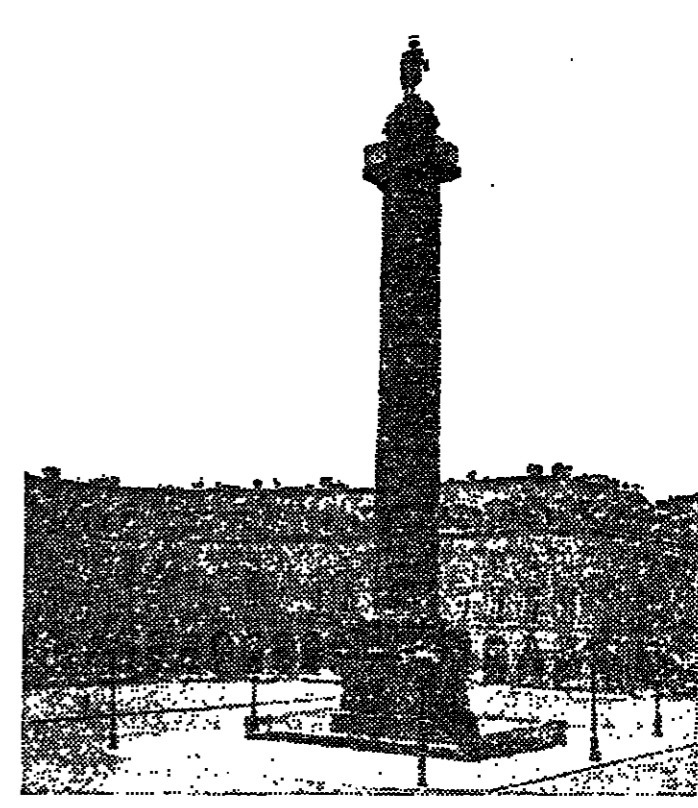
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NEW YORK (AP)		Closing prices on April 3, 1972		Bid Ask	
The following quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value) plus sales charge Monday.					
AGE Fund	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Int Inv	16.07 16.52
Abern	6.43 6.47	Della	8.76 9.57	Int Inv	16.07 16.52
Admiralty Funds	2.26 N.L.	Dix	7.13 6.58	Speci	26.05 N.L.
Adm	4.75 5.31	Dodge Cox	16.52 N.L.	Secur	16.51 N.L.
Income	7.45 8.38	Drexel	15.00 N.L.	Bid Ask	15.19 16.44
Insur	11.59 12.42	Dreyfus Grp		Equity	4.46 4.98
Legal	5.18 5.63	Dreyt	13.28 14.55	Invest	8.22 9.12
Aetna Fd	11.27 12.43	Levee	18.29 17.98	Ultra	11.08 12.14
Affshore Fd	15.49 N.L.	Spa Inc	8.47 9.28	Selected Pops	
Allian	12.47 13.04	Easton/Howard:		Sel Opp	17.11 17.39
Allstate	13.49 14.51	Balan	10.16 11.41	Sel Opp	17.72 19.37
		Grwth	16.84 16.48	Sent Grp	18.10 19.10
		Income	6.58 7.19	Sent Fd	16.50 17.32
		Speci	11.67 12.67	Shareholders Opt:	
		Speci	14.33 15.66	Credit	5.75 6.33
		Estabst	14.99 16.23	Enfrp	7.57 8.37
		EDIE	17.77 N.L.	Flt Fd	6.57 7.37
		Equi	16.07 16.41	Harbr	9.07 9.27
		Equi	16.07 16.41	Legal	6.48 7.30
		Equ Pro	4.72 5.17	Place	unavail
		Fd	9.90 10.08	Secur	16.51 N.L.
		Equi Fd	24.06 25.51	Shoan	30.14 32.94
		Esner Tr	11.47 12.51	Life	16.07 16.52
		Esner Tr	11.47 12.51	Life	16.07 16.52
		Esner Tr	11.47 12.51	Life	16.07 16.52



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

No award is made for the most disastrous lead of the year, but if there were such a prize West's effort on the diagrammed deal would be a strong contender. The deal was played in the recent Far East championships in a match between Hong Kong and Australia.

After West had opened two hearts, a slightly eccentric weak two-bid, East chose to probe with two no-trump, a bid that asks the opener to explain his bid. South jumped to four clubs, and when North raised, East found himself having to support hearts at the five level. Presumably five hearts would have failed by two tricks, but South continued to six clubs, which East doubled happily.

East was less happy when his partner chose the one lead that allows the contract to succeed: the heart ace. The declarer, Victor Zircinsky of Hong Kong, ruffed in his hand and ruffed a diamond in dummy. He continued the cross-ruff, and after another heart ruff, another diamond ruff and a third heart ruff he found with pleasure that the heart queen had become a trick. South now could see a ray of hope if the trumps split evenly.

He led to the club king, and when both defenders followed he led the heart queen, discarded a spade, and led the spade queen from dummy. East won with the king and had to lead in this position:

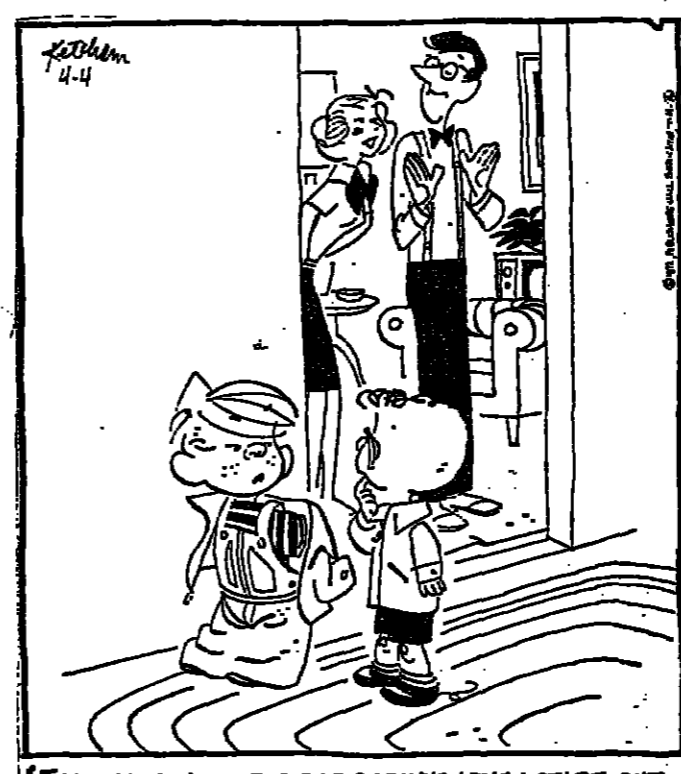
NORTH
♠ J1072
♥ —
♦ J
SOUTH
♠ —
♥ —
♦ KQ
♣ AQ10

East could now choose how he wished to give South a trick. He tried leading a small spade, but South simply discarded a diamond, won in dummy, and claimed the remaining tricks with a cross-ruff. The declarer had West to thank for 1540 points.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GLAD	ROTH	RIAN
RAIR	EVIL	RIAN
ITAL	PAUL	RIAN
MELVILLE	PIED	RIAN
ESIE	SIC	RIAN
AMAR	HITS	RIAN
REID	WETTER	RIAN
SCAL	AB	RIAN
EAGLE	AMIC	RIAN
PEAL	LO	RIAN
ABRA	MOBY	RIAN
HAI	LY	RIAN
ABATE	ALIE	RIAN
BAL	PEIN	RIAN

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DORIF

UPMEL

RELARB

LAILOC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: TAPIR SOGGY RABBIT NEEDLE

Answers: No one's seen a perfect one before — GRANGER

BOOKS

THE FOXFIRE BOOK
Edited by Eliot Wigginton. Doubleday. 384 pp. \$9.95.
FOLKLORE ON THE AMERICAN LAND
By Duncan Emrich. Little, Brown. 707 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Thomas Last

BECAUSE of the way it came to be written, "The Foxfire Book" may someday gather to itself as much folklore as has been collected between its covers. It is the result of a brilliant idea of its editor, Eliot Wigginton, an MA from Cornell who was teaching a high school class in the Rabun Gap-Nacoochee school in northeastern Georgia, not far from the North Carolina line. By his own admission he was boring the youngsters with such classics as "Silas Marner," with whose subject matter the young people felt only the slenderest kinship. But there was, he knew, a whole culture around them of which they knew little and that was disappearing with the generation dying out. It was his splendid notion to have the class publish a magazine where the regional material they had researched and written up would be permanently enshrined. Where they could not get the information, knowledgeable people would be called in to fill the gap. The magazine was called Foxfire, and "The Foxfire Book" is a selection of the pieces printed in it.

It is also a book full of country recipes, of ways to preserve fruit and vegetables, of charming and molding butter, of cures for dyes, of hunting lore and hunting tales, of soapmaking, quilting and how to plant by the stars. Behind all this information is an almost exotic breed of country folk, including Aunt Arie, an undernourished and wonderfully resourceful woman in her mid-80s, who lives by herself, draws water from a well, raises her own vegetables, cooks on an open fire and who knows that she's heading for that eternity where, she says, "I'll have a road 't' walk on 'stead 'a walkin' in the mud."

"The Foxfire Book" is an authentic bit of Americana, without any side, archness or whimsy. The conclusions one draws are one's own. It has all the qualities of a book that will last.

Duncan Emrich's weighty volume is, in spite of its author's commentary, some of it written in a folksy, folksy style, a compendium of songs, sayings, riddles, rhymes, epigrams, legends, ballads, superstitions and the like. His opening pages set down some guidelines for defining "folklore" which he argues is something different from "what is popular." "A singer of folk songs," he says, "is not a folk singer. Folk songs have to be anonymous, have to be subject to folk alteration." In the view of another commentator, it has to be "alive and thriving." That is why, he points out, there are over 300 different field recordings of the ballad "Barbara Allen" in the Library of Congress. Although the folk impulse can be found in the way a game is played or the way a dance has been made, his own book, however, is on the folkloric inheritance of folklore centering on language.

In an extremely interesting though too brief chapter, he indicates how the spoken language is changing the standard tongue we learned at school, and he gives a number of examples. Most of the book, though, is an anthology of some of which is sure to be familiar, some familiar in set forms, some brand new. It is a book for browsing and with its extensive bibliography, it can be more than welcome to the man who wants to go further and more deeply into the subject.

Mr. Last is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD — By Will Wells

ACROSS

1 Capital of Morocco

6 "bad boy"

9 Grande and de Pinos

14 Century plant

15 Connective

16 Blackmore girl

17 Roadside sign

18 P.L. tribesman

19 Lyric poem

20 Math study: Abbr.

21 President of 3 Down

24 Electrical units

26 Pasta dish

27 Dined

29 Party open

33 Trial

35 Cut Scot.

37 Bar order

38 Heard

39 Nile dam

41 Curve

42 Rifle ranges: Fr.

46 Gratify

47 Ordinal suffixes

49 Censure

51 Western Indian

53 Toothbrush rating

56 Pakistan's Bhutto

60 "grass (meadow barley)"

61 Theater awards

62 Silver abbr.

63 Vietnam

65 Eyeglass, in Italy

66 Asian people

67 Turf fuels

68 Certain crime

69 Spanish queen

70 Mohammedan religion

13 Witnessed

22 Range in Russia

23 Part

25 Sanctified women: Abbr.

26 Near or Far

30 Nehru

31 Word of regret

32 Director Clair

33 Molding

34 Corrode

36 Eyeglass

39 Egyptian

40 "Nana"

43 Mideast land: Var.

44 Stick again

45 Austere

46 Table game

48 "Is the water drink?"

50 Medical suffix

52 Up and about

54 Lariat

55 Religious belief

56 Author of "Nana"

57 Over, in Berlin

58 Yuen, in others

59 Body of Kafir warriors

64 Assent

DOWN

1 Detection device

2 Nimble-footed

3 Dacca's nation

4 Thoroughfare: Abbr.

5 Tenure

6 Facing trouble

7 Reasons for

8 Mideast desert

9 Paragon

10 Actress Loren

11 Appeal

12 Time — half

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APRIL 4, 1972

Owners to Meet on New Offer

Players Reportedly Give Strike Solution

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI)—The first ray of hope that the 1972 major league baseball season might be able to open on Wednesday as scheduled appeared today when the striking players agreed to accept with strings attached the club owners' money offer in their pension dispute.

Martin Miller, executive director of the players' association, said he made the offer during a 1 1/2-hour meeting with John Gaherin, chief negotiator for the owners, and was waiting to hear whether the owners would authorize Gaherin to accept the offer.

The players had been demanding that the club owners increase the pension fund by \$350,000 the club's annual contribution to the players' pension fund. The owners have been offering a \$400,000 increase.

The players' chief says they are willing to take the smaller amount, provided that they can have the say about the interest on the pension fund.

"We have accepted the owners' offer of an annual \$400,000 contribution to the players' pension fund, and the same offer they made to us in Phoenix (Arizona)," said Miller, "provided the players' association can use the 3 percent interest earnings potential the money earns."

Miller explained that the pension fund is set up on the premise that it will earn a 1 1/2 percent interest but, he said, as a matter of fact it has been earning 8 percent and should continue to do so.

Miller and the players now say that the 3 percent they plan to bank into the pension fund to increase pension benefits, rather than being allowed to accumulate a credit.

"We are considering acceptance of this offer, but you have to understand that what they are proposing is a restructuring of the entire plan," Gaherin said.

It is true that this offer represents a movement in the right direction, but not necessarily the type of movement that will end this dispute. As for the opening of the season, I would have to say

that nothing has changed from what I said yesterday that the situation is extremely grave. "The first four days of exhibition games in baseball spring training have been wiped out by the dispute. The regular season is scheduled to open on Wednesday with a single game—Houston at Cincinnati—and then other teams are supposed to swing into action on Thursday.

However, the striking players left their training bases in Florida and Arizona and have scattered most of them to their homes and it is now problematic whether they could be assembled in time for the scheduled opening games even in the event of a quick settlement.

Gaherin said he is in contact with the owners to find out their reaction to Miller's offer. He said he had no plans to meet again with Miller until he has learned from the owners what they wish to do next.

Miller claimed that the strike came after "three months of fruitless negotiations" in which "all avenues to an honorable settlement have been closed by the owners."

Moving Out
MIAMI, April 3 (UPI)—Portrait of a major league baseball team—the Boston Red Sox: a vacant house in Winter Haven, Fla., a trip to Venezuela, a drive of 1,100 miles for a workout in a Massachusetts gym.

As the second day of baseball's first players' strike yesterday, players were gone—or were leaving—their Florida homes.

But in his motel room in Winter Haven, Red Sox star Rico Petrocelli said, "who would have thought? I mean, a strike in baseball."

Rico, who spent most of a muggy Saturday putting his family on a plane for Boston and clearing out the house they rented in Florida, was philosophizing on a matter unprecedented in baseball.

"When you think of the auto workers or something, a strike could be part of life, but not in baseball—don't you see, wrong. I just think the strike is not the way—while yet it may be the only way for some guarantees and pensions for the older players with families," Petrocelli said.

The tale spun by the Brooklyn (N.Y.) boy who made good, and now resides in Lynnfield, Mass., was one of despair. Elsewhere in his motel, the Red Sox's traveling secretary, John Rogers, was handing out expense money. "One way, non-negotiable tickets," was the way Rico described it.

All-star infielder Luis Aparicio had already left Florida for his home in Venezuela. Mrs. Carl Yastrzemski said her husband was out getting a plane ticket while she watched the kids, and as Petrocelli put it, "Guys have left for places from Boston to Iowa."

"I suppose we'll get word to everybody about what's happening, but people are taking off—one thing going for everybody is that the regular season hasn't started yet. I don't think the owners want to see a strike, and let's face it—no one really wins, really," Petrocelli said.

When asked about the long-range issues involved in a strike or the benefits his team's representatives are seeking, Petrocelli said, "There doesn't seem to be a lot of thinking into the future by some people. Things like the cost of living are things the young player doesn't think much about."

Petrocelli plans a "slow drive" back to Massachusetts and will be looking for a batting cage at some Boston area college and a gym where he can work out. He said, "A few of the guys" would try to keep in shape with roadwork and hitting practice if they can find a spot.

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Miller, in a late-afternoon news conference, said the owners claim to doubt that they can rely on the fund continuing to earn 6 percent interest annually. He said the players' association had offered "to put its money where its mouth is" by guaranteeing the 6 percent.

"We will put up the difference," he said, "if it does not earn 6 percent. But money is not the issue."

"The real issue is the owners' attempt to punish the players for having the audacity not to settle and for having the audacity not to crawl," he said.

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Gil Hodges and his wife, Joan, rode on New York's Lower Broadway in 1969 ticker-tape parade for Mets.

Gil Hodges: A Tribute To the Mets' Manager

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI)—"It was a colossal thing that they did," Gil Hodges said that October afternoon in 1969, while New York Mets poured champagne and danced with Pearl Bailey in their chaotic clubhouse in Shea Stadium. "These young men showed that you can realize the most impossible dream of all."

As he spoke, he had been manager of the Mets for two seasons and had led them from last place in the National League to first—a team that had lost 101 games the year before he arrived and that then had swept spectacularly to the top two months after men first had walked on the moon. And his own contribution to that coup, a long-time baseball man said last night, was simply: "He took the clown out of the Mets."

That is, Gilbert Ray Hodges, who died yesterday after a heart attack two days before marking his 48th birthday, deliberately set out to erase the "mystique" that had made the Mets rich, famous, and cuddled as a sort of national joke—and that had drawn two million customers into their ballpark.

Success

He talked less than Casey Stengel, sermonized less than Wes Westrum and tolerated less than either. He gambled that the boys could become men and survive in the public's affection, and he won the gamble because the boys responded with the only result that could have survived the change: success.

He took over the mammoth job of cleaning up the Augean stables of the Mets in the spring of 1968. He had powerful muscles and a gentle voice, he helped old ladies cross the street and young pitchers cross the infield. He was reverent, friendly, strong and silent. He had a reputation for shooting straight, and he kept his hands in his back pockets when arguing with umpires. He was a kind of middle-aged eagle scout.

He also had the problem of following one of the great acts on the public stage—Stengel's. And he knew that Stengel had had an absolutely clear view of his mission as master of the Mets: not so much to build up the stamina of the team as to build up the stamina of the public for the team.

It was something that the interregnum of Westrum did not change from 1965 through 1967, and it was there when Hodges took over that spring day with the terse announcement to the circle of players: "My name is Hodges."

No More Clowns

In pursuit of his own philosophy as manager of the lovable clowns of baseball, Hodges immediately laid down the law, quietly but absolutely. The curfew was midnight, the hotel bar was off limits, golf was permitted in spring training but not swimming, and everybody was expected in uniform by 8:30 in the morning.

That was an hour after he had arrived, and during the regular season, the early-bird players who got to the park by 4:30 for a night game found the eagle scout already in uniform, sitting in the swivel chair in the manager's office, planning the "platoon" moves that he followed on the field.

He enforced his quiet revolution through his coaches, three of whom accompanied him to New York from Washington, where he had worked small miracles with the Senators—Rube Walker, Eddie Yost and Joe Mauer. He rarely stopped in the players' part of the clubhouse to chat, he levied fines but refused to discuss them publicly and, Tom Seaver said once, "He probably hasn't talked to me directly about pitching more than three times in three years."

Once a Dodger

He was, in short, an organization man, raised on the type of organization that had surrounded him with the Brooklyn Dodgers, especially under another strong and silent manager, Walter Alston.

To most of his players, his style added up to a "lack of communication." But after he had suffered his first heart attack in September, 1968, they closed ranks around him and charged to their permanent while denying that any "conspiracy of silence" had been formed in the clubhouse to protect him.

This spring, Hodges appeared healthy and relaxed as the Mets won 15 of 23 games in Florida despite an agonizing series of injuries. He resumed smoking cigarettes, he drank coffee again, he hit grounders (one of which broke Jim Fregos's thumb), he played golf a few times—and he had been playing golf with his coaches yesterday when he collapsed in West Palm Beach, Fla.

True, he was surrounded by trouble. The team had finished third two years in a row. His key players were still injured, and all his players were on strike over pensions with the season's opening in doubt. But he was still the quiet man of baseball who had taken the clown out of the Mets and had steered them to the impossible dream of 1969.

Gil Hodges' Obituary Is on Page 7

The Scoreboard

DIVING—At Dallas, Don Dunfield, who was runner-up seven times previously, captured the men's one-meter title for the first time in the National Amateur Athletic Union indoor diving championships. Cindy Potter of Houston won the three-meter crown in the women's division.

DUELING—A student at the University of Wisconsin, surged from third place to overtake Keith Russell of Brigham Young University, who was first after the preliminary round, in the final in extra time. Dunfield piled up 331.15 points to 322.84 for second-place Michael Flanagan of Columbus, Ohio. Tim Harty of Dallas was third at 316.61.

Miss Potter, who won all three outdoor AATF titles last summer in Reno, arranged her debut by Capt. Mick Kling in the one-meter diving. Miss Potter piled up a big lead in the preliminary and finished with 429.54 points to 425.14 for Miss King of Berkeley, Calif.

Hoak on Steelers' Staff
PITTSBURGH, March 31 (AP).—The Pittsburgh Steelers have hired their former running back, Dick Hoak, as offensive backfield coach.

Palmer Fades in Final Round Archer Takes Tourney In Playoff With Aaron

By Lincoln A. Werden
GREENSBORO, N.C., April 3 (UPI)—George Archer won the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament yesterday, beating Tommy Aaron on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff after the two had finished the 73 holes with 12-under-par at 272.

On this cold, gray day that was replete with excitement as two rounds were played to finish the \$200,000 event—one day's play had been rained out—Arnold Palmer lost a two-stroke lead with a triple bogey six with three holes to go.

Also, Gary Player of South Africa was disqualified because he failed to sign his scorecard after his morning's third round of 67, four under par at the Sedgefield Country Club, left him only one stroke away from the 54-hole leader, Bruce Crampton.

The closing play centered around Palmer, since successful birdies at the 14th and 15th had sent him 14 under par, two ahead of Aaron and Archer.

Archer had rounds of 66-68 yesterday, while Aaron shot a pair of 67s.

Waiting in the cold at the 16th tee, Palmer said later that he lost his concentration. Whatever the cause, he knocked his wood tee shot at this treacherous 234-yard par three into the creek on the left. He stood in the water and knocked his recovery out, but it wasn't far enough. It stopped some 20 feet from the shallow bunker guarding the green. Then he dumped his approach into the bunker and he was trying to avoid, reached the putting surface in four, and missed holding an eight-footer for the five.

Lead Vanishes
The six which he holed sent him one back of Aaron and Archer, who were in the clubhouse.

LEADING SCORES
George Archer 148-60 70-68-66-64-272
Tommy Aaron 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
Arnold Palmer 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
J.C. Sneyd 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
C.C. Rodriguez 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
Dave Stockton 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
Bruce Crampton 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
Tony Jacklin 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
Bob Charles 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
Hale Irvin 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
Lou Graham 152-50 69-66-67-67-272
Jerry McCabe 152-50 69-66-67-67-272

The pair, driving a British Ford Escort, led a strong foreign challenge over the 3,750-mile route to break the domination of East African drivers who had won the previous 19 rallies here.

Poland's Sobieslaw Zasada and Marlen Bien were second in a Porsche, five minutes ahead of the Escort of Kenyan Vis Preston.

The works-entered Ford Escorts also grabbed team honors, ahead of the Japanese Datsuns, which had dominated this event the previous two years.

Ford reportedly spent \$50,000 (\$130,000) on its four Escort RS 1600s, six service cars and an air crane to coordinate the safe conduct of its cars to win this rally, considered one of the toughest and one of two outside Europe which count toward the world rally championships.

Briton Robin Hillier—safari winner in 1969 as a Kenyan entry—finished fourth in an Escort as 18 mud-splattered cars out of the 85 starters made it back to the finish here.

For German-born Edgar Herrmann, who now lives in Kenya, hopes of a third straight victory vanished when his Datsun 240Z broke an axle on the final leg from Kenya.

The Malindi hotelier placed fifth ahead of the Datsun of former Monte Carlo rally winner Raimo Aaltonen of Finland.

Another Finn, Timo Makinen, also a winner at Monte Carlo, was eighth.

Last of the 18 finishers was the women's crew of An Taisi and Sylvia King in their Kenyan-entered Datsun 1600S.

Mikkola said his car "could have gone on forever." When asked if he could think of any needed improvements, he said: "An air conditioner, stereo—and a chauffeur."

Mrs. Gunter Wins
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 3 (UPI)—Nancy Richey Gunter of San Antonio, Texas, dined on Chris Ever of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 3-1, 6-4, 6-3, in the women's final of the Caribbean Hilton tennis tournament.

The victory was worth \$3,500 for Mrs. Gunter, 29, while Miss Ever, 17, collected only expenses to maintain her amateur standing.

Peterson Drives March to First In Formula Two

THURXTON, England, April 3 (AP).—Ronnie Peterson of Sweden, driving a March, led from start to finish to win a European Formula Two auto race today.

The handsome Swede completely dominated the 30-lap final, shattering the lap record, as only six of the 20 starters were still running at the finish.

Peterson finished nearly 24 seconds ahead of François Cevert of France, who was also in a March.

Niki Lauda of Austria, in another March, was third and the nine points he gained as the top "non-graded" driver put him in the lead of the 1972 European Formula Two championship. Cevert and Peterson both gained Formula One points last season.

Peterson's fastest lap was 118.96 miles an hour. The old mark was 117.87 mph.

Penguins Gain Playoff in Finale

PITTSBURGH, April 3 (UPI).—Ron Schock's two goals paced Pittsburgh to a 6-2 victory over St. Louis Blues last night that earned the Penguins the final playoff spot in the West Division in a stunning win.

The Penguins, who had been in fifth or sixth place almost the entire season, finished fourth in the league with 40 points, but not necessarily the type of movement that will end this dispute. As for the opening of the season, I would have to say

that nothing has changed from what I said yesterday that the situation is extremely grave. "The first four days of exhibition games in baseball spring training have been wiped out by the dispute. The regular season is scheduled to open on Wednesday with a single game—Houston at Cincinnati—and then other teams are supposed to swing into action on Thursday.

However, the striking players left their training bases in Florida and Arizona and have scattered most of them to their homes and it is now problematic whether they could be assembled in time for the scheduled opening games even in the event of a quick settlement.

Gaherin said he is in contact with the owners to find out their reaction to Miller's offer. He said he had no plans to meet again with Miller until he has learned from the owners what they wish to do next.

Miller claimed that the strike came after "three months of fruitless negotiations" in which "all avenues to an honorable settlement have been closed by the owners."

Moving Out
MIAMI, April 3 (UPI)—Portrait of a major league baseball team—the Boston Red Sox: a vacant house in Winter Haven, Fla., a trip to Venezuela, a drive of 1,100 miles for a workout in a Massachusetts gym.

As the second day of baseball's first players' strike yesterday, players were gone—or were leaving—their Florida homes.

But in his motel room in Winter Haven, Red Sox star Rico Petrocelli said, "who would have thought? I mean, a strike in baseball."

Rico, who spent most of a muggy Saturday putting his family on a plane for Boston and clearing out the house they rented in Florida, was philosophizing on a matter unprecedented in baseball.

"When you think of the auto workers or something, a strike could be part of life, but not in baseball—don't you see, wrong. I just think the strike is not the way—while yet it may be the only way for some guarantees and pensions for the older players with families," Petrocelli said.

The tale spun by the Brooklyn (N.Y.) boy who made good, and now resides in Lynnfield, Mass., was one of despair. Elsewhere in his motel, the Red Sox's traveling secretary, John Rogers, was handing out expense money. "One way, non-negotiable tickets," was the way Rico described it.

Knicks Even Playoff Series With the Bulls at One-All

NEW YORK, April 3 (UPI).—An excellent defense, combined with superb shooting by Walt Frazier and Dave DeBusschere, led the New York Knicks to a 110-98 rout of the Baltimore Bullets last night at Madison Square Garden.

The capacity crowd of 15,888 saw the Knicks, who had lost in overtime on Friday night in Baltimore, put a clamp on the Baltimore offense early as Jerry Lucas, the center, and DeBusschere and Bill Bradley, the forwards, alertly picked up the Baltimore guards when they moved towards the hoop.

An indication of the improved NBA Playoffs
Sunday's Games
New York 101, Baltimore 83 (Frazier 30, DeBusschere 28; Clark 13, Unseld 10).
Los Angeles 108, Chicago 101 (West 31, Gooden 23; Van Lier 23, West 18).
Boston 136, Atlanta 113 (Ravich 31, White 20; MacGraw 27, Bellamy 21).

The Hawks dominated play in the opening faceoff, feeding the puck at every opening to Bill, who had five shots on goal the first period when he scored both his goals.

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Art Buchwald

Now It's Men's Lib

WASHINGTON—I am constantly asked by lecture audiences, "Is there anything too sacred for you to make fun of?" Up until this month I have been able to honestly say, "No, there isn't."

But that was before Cosmopolitan magazine ran a nude pull-out photograph of actor Burt Reynolds. I must admit that I can see no humor in this at all, and I can only express a sense of outrage against Helen Gurley Brown, the editor, and Mr. Reynolds, who conspired in this deplorable act.

I have always contended the male body is the most beautiful thing that ever walked on earth. The Bible tells us that God first created woman, but since it was the first human being He ever worked on. He obviously made some mistakes. For one thing there were too many curves to it and it lacked symmetry. So He went back to His drawing board and took all the bumps out. What was left was a beautifully straight proportioned body from head to toe, which everyone who saw it called a "work of art." God was so pleased with His creation that He decided to call it "man."

Since time immemorial, the male body has been glorified and worshipped in every society. It has been revered in primitive cultures as well as our most civilized countries. While our mores have permitted the exploitation of the female body in paintings and photographs, the male body, up until the Cosmopolitan pull-out, was considered too sacred to show in public.

Now that Mr. Reynolds has posed in the nude, it's a whole new ball game.



Buchwald

The civil libertarians and the women's lib bleeding hearts may ask, "What is wrong with displaying a nude male body in a national magazine as long as it is done with taste and discretion?"

The answer to this question is that by cashing in on the public's appetite for sensationalism, we are making the male nothing more than a sex object to be leered at and ogled by frenzied women. We are appealing to the most prurient interests of a large segment of the female population, which has always treated men as second-class citizens. By denigrating the male body we are just adding to the age-old problem of lust, which men have been victims of for centuries.

But probably worse than all this is that now that barriers have been broken, no one knows where it will end. The American female appetite has been whetted by Cosmopolitan. It is not conceivable that before long women will demand nude photographs not only of their favorite actors, but also their politicians. Richard Nixon in the nude? George Wallace in the nude? Mayor Daley in the nude? Henry Kissinger in the nude? You say it's not possible. I say everything's possible if there's money in it.

Scott and Jane Fonda Win Acting Honors

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP).—George C. Scott and Jane Fonda have won the top 1971 movie awards made by the All-American Press Association, which is comprised of 37 foreign and domestic publications.

Mr. Scott was named best actor for his performance in "The Hospital" and Miss Fonda, best actress for "Kluge." "The Last Picture Show" was named best movie.

Pre-Christian Relics

FOGGIA, Italy, April 3 (Reuters).—Archaeologists have found a tunnel and a crypt containing an ornate copper belt and 15 vases dating from the fourth and fifth centuries before Christ at nearby Oria Nova.

All Americans of Japanese descent living on the West Coast were ordered interned in 1942 as a precaution against possible invasion.

Internment—Japanese-Americans Look Back

By Jay Sharbutt

LOS ANGELES (AP).—The photograph shows about 50 smiling, well-scrubbed youngsters clustered around Santa Claus at a school Christmas party. Two are Toro Miyatake's children. It is one of the saddest pictures he ever made.

It was taken in 1944 at Manzanar, the largest of 10 camps set up to house some 110,000 West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry interned after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor two and a half years earlier. "Although I am mainly a portrait photographer, I have a journalism feel," Mr. Miyatake was saying. "I want people to know what it looked like then. So I take pictures of the camp."

There are other pictures of the camp, shot a few years ago by Bob Nakamura, who spent four years of his childhood there. His brother Norm, 27, was born there. Norm recently returned from Army duty in Vietnam.

Remnants

Mr. Nakamura's pictures show tumbleweed remnants of stone-lined paths, desert weeds showing through cracked concrete blocks where tarpaper homes once stood, rusty strands of barbed wire framing nearby snowcapped mountains.

"In a way, I have a lot of pleasant memories of the place, but had I been a little older I don't think they would have been so pleasant," he said. "I know they aren't for my folks."

The camp lies about 200 miles northeast of Los Angeles, just off U.S. 395 in the Owens Valley midway between Lone Pine and Independence. It opened 30 years ago this month and at its peak held 11,016 internees.

Now it is a county road-department garage. Chances are you would miss it unless someone pointed it out to you. Someone like Toro Miyatake, now 76, or Bob Nakamura, 41 years his junior. They know the place intimately.

Both are professional photographers, but focus on the camp from markedly different viewpoints. Mr. Miyatake is a native-born Japanese from the island of Shikoku. Mr. Nakamura is a Nisei, born in Venice, Calif., to Japanese parents.

Reminder

Soft-spoken and thoughtful, Mr. Nakamura sees the Manzanar camp as a stark reminder of what happened to the Japanese-Americans in wartime and as what could happen again. "It's easier to put away a visible minority," he says.

Mr. Miyatake, a wispy man with spark-

ling eyes, is more forgiving when asked if he is bitter: "No, it happened and it's over now."

"But why were just the Japanese interned during the war? Why not those of Italian or German descent, nations the United States also was fighting?"

He smiled and scratched his head. "That's a complicated question. There's a lot of politics in it."

The mass internment of all Japanese-descent residents on the West Coast occurred early in 1942 as a precaution against a possible invasion. Executive order 9066, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, authorized military commanders to declare "military areas" from which "any and all persons" could be excluded.

Bombshell

The order, subsequently voided by a federal court decision, came as a bombshell at the Courtney Market, operated by Mr. Nakamura's parents at the corner of Hillhurst and Franklin Streets. The store had to be sold quickly and on the neighborhood, first taking away and interning men of Japanese descent who were active in Japanese business and social circles. The elder Nakamura was not among them and his family stayed together during the initial roundup.

"When the FBI came, they confiscated radios, cameras, things like that," Mr. Nakamura recalled. "I hid my camera in a bunch of things in the backyard or buried them. Even dolls and toys. Anything that had to do with Japan."

Then came the Nakamura family's turn. "We left in a huge convoy of Greyhound buses. The trip wasn't bad, but I remember we stopped at one gas station along the way and the owner wouldn't let us use the bathroom," Mr. Nakamura said.

Hard to Explain

For Mr. Miyatake, his wife and their four children, it meant closing his downtown photography shop, storing furniture and preparing for the long trip to uncertainty.

He paused to gather his thoughts when asked how he felt about the order to move. "It was very complicated and hard to explain. Naturally, I wasn't too excited about it," he said. "But you always have to face a situation and make the best of it. And most people were nice to us."

The government made him store all his camera equipment and film in a warehouse before the move. But he smuggled

a lens, shutter and film holder into Manzanar.

"As soon as I could get the film, a carpenter built me a box and I had my camera. A plywood camera, but still a camera."

Chief Photographer

Security-conscious camp officials refused to let Mr. Miyatake take pictures with camp cameras. "A Caucasian was supposed to do it and I was to develop it." But using film smuggled in by a Caucasian friend, he crept out in the afternoons, hid in bushes and shot pictures of the mountains with his plywood camera.

"I was very excited when my first picture came out," he said, laughing at his months of shooting on the sly and constantly stealing back his lens after camp authorities confiscated it.

"The Military Police finally got tired and said, 'You, you better keep it. We're getting tired of taking it away. They finally let me shoot with the camp camera and I became chief photographer.'"

For Mr. Nakamura, camp life was growing up, going to school, playing with his friends, all behind barbed wire and in the shadow of the tall wooden watchtowers scattered along the perimeter of the camp.

"I'm very ambivalent about those days," he says. "I had my friends there. I grew up there. It was kind of an adventure, in a way. My years came later, after I got out of camp."

"I tried to get over the hatred from the war, but there was a lot of it still around."

Mr. Nakamura has a better life now. He is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles, married and studying for a master's degree in photography while teaching at Immaculate Heart College here. He has a 4-year-old daughter, a 3-year-old son, and a 2-year-old son.

Does he think Manzanar could happen again in America?

"I think it could. I would hope there would be a lot more resistance to it. But Asians never have been accepted as mainstream Americans. People still come up and ask me about events in Asia as if I should know more than they do."

The same question was put to Mr. Miyatake, a self-taught photographer whose daughter now is married, whose three sons run his photography shop, who still lives in the same house he had to leave 30 years ago.

"It's happened and I don't really know," he finally said.

PEOPLE: "The Kid" Remembers When



Jackie Coogan

The arrival in the United States yesterday of Charlie Chaplin for what amounts to a week-long homage to the actor has also brought back into memory the prominence of a Chaplin co-star. "There were 300,000 people waiting on the dock at Southampton to meet me, and thousands more outside my hotel in London; every hour I would go out on the balcony and wave," recalled Jackie Coogan, 53, of the days when his urchin charm captivated the movie world with Chaplin in "The Kid."

Also recalled for a New York Times interview was that "about the time I had the flu in New York and pushed the President of the United States off the front pages." That was nearly 50 years ago, but Coogan, after four wives, three divorces and four children (including a four-year-old son by his current wife of 23 years) is still doing small acting parts in Hollywood. Coogan, who at the age of eight got a \$500,000 bonus merely for signing a film contract, earned \$2 million before he was 31, though he received only a small living allowance despite a suit against his mother and stepfather. Today the actor, a heavy cigarette smoker and drinker of thick, sweet tea, boasts that he has never been beaten at a gambling table, adds reflectively: "No, that's not what I'm proudest of. No matter what I do now, I was the first child movie star. No body can ever take that away from me."

On his return from 30 years of self-exile, Chaplin, 83, according to his wife, Oona, brushed by 100 or so newsmen gathered to greet him at New York's Kennedy airport. He had flown in from Bermuda. But, in a prepared statement distributed by airport public relations officials, the actor was quoted as saying "I am very happy to be back in New York again."

CHARGED AGAIN: Gary Lewis, 26-year-old son of comedian Jerry Lewis, was charged with kidnapping his wife, Oona, 33, in Los Angeles, Lewis, arraigned last Friday on charges of possessing dangerous drugs (which he denied, supported by his doctor), was implicated in an incident in which the unidentified girl alleged she was drugged and then raped by Lewis and other men in the apartment of one of Lewis' friends, Arnold Rosenthal, 29, who was also charged. Lewis was released on \$3,000 bail. EXILED: Danish singer, Peter Dinklage, 39, the Danish singer who figured in the investigation of the bogus Howard Hughes "au-

tobiography," at New York's Regis Hotel, the first U.S. appearance. BORN: To American singer Lovelace Watkins, 38, Anne-Marie Watkins, his bride of 16 days, their first child, a 7 1/2-pound son, in London.

In Peking, American folk singer Pete Seeger, this week completed his own ideas of what sort of entertainment the U.S. should send to China in the forthcoming cultural exchange program. "They should not send me," Seeger, "are large orchestras, ballets, things that require a lot of orchestration—although I'm sure they will—but people who represent really traditional music. The Chinese can send just about anything to the U.S. and it will be tremendously appreciated. We would have to be much more careful to present something that a Chinese audience can relate to. Something like Pete Seeger," he would love to perform here," said the singer, who is on a prison visit.

Peter Duker, a Briton who has nearly completed his cycling trip around the world, has arrived in New York after crossing the United States in record time. Duker, 38, rode his bike from Santa Monica, Calif., in 18 days 2 1/2 hours to break the previous standard of 20 days held by Gene McPherson, of Cincinnati. Duker, who said he would have made it in 16 days if it hadn't been for snow and adverse winds, has already crossed Europe, Asia, Australia and New Zealand, having left London last Sept. 1. He flew to Glasgow, Scotland, and then pedaled down to London, completing his marathon in a record seven months 20 days.

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